

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni et Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, On Saturday the 9th day of January, 1847, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, viz.:

A Lot of Ground,
situate in Hanaltownship, Adams county, Pa. containing 10 ACRES, more or less, of Limestone Land, on which are erected a one and one-half story Log

Dwelling House,
and Frame Stable, with Sheds and Corn Crib attached thereto. Also, a TAN YARD, with about 30 Vats, Bark-shed, Mill house and Currying-shop, with machine for rolling leather—There is also a never-failing well of water with a pump in it, a never-failing stream of water running through the property—also, there is a variety of Fruit Trees on the premises—said property adjoining lands of John McGinly, Jas. Wilson and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of David Blythe.

A Lot of Ground,
situate in Petersburg, Huntingdon township, Adams county, Pa. on which are erected a two story

Store House,
part being Brick and part Frame, with a back building attached thereto, a new Frame Stable and Shed, and an old Log Shop; adjoining lots of Jacob Greist, and fronting the Hanover, Petersburg, and Carlisle Turnpike. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Wm. Ickes and John C. Bridges.

A Tract of Land,
situate in Straban township, Adams county, Pa. containing 16 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Daniel Giddens, John Miller and others, on which are erected a one and one-half story Frame Rough-cast

Dwelling House,
double Log Barn, with a well of water on the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Mollison.

B. SCHRIVER, Sheriff.
Dec. 21, 1846.

N. B. Persons hereafter purchasing property at Sheriff's Sales, will have to pay Ten per Cent of the purchase money on the day of sale.

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.
Dec. 23.

THOMAS M'CREARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.
Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

TO THE LADIES.

A handsome assortment of Bonnet Ribbons, Ladies' Silk and Velvet SCARFS, Super Grass Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, can be seen at
WAL. RUTHAUFF'S.
Nov. 9.

WALTER & CO.

FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St.,
BALTIMORE.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

J. Landstreet & Son,
T. Jones & Co.,
W. & S. Wyman,
T. Cross, Esq. Cashier,
Com. & Far Bank,
Lot, Ensey & Co.,
Slingluff & Davies,
July 27.

GINGHAMS.

IF the Ladies desire handsome twilled GINGHAMS, rich colors, suitable for dresses, as well as good style Domestic Gingham, let them call down Chambersburg street at
RUTHAUFF'S STORE.
Nov. 9

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Back & Moore,

251 Market Street, Philadelphia.

HAVE constantly on hand every description of CLOTHING, all of which are cut, trimmed and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cheaper than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment in the United States. Also, every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS at reduced prices. Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BUCK & MOORE.
251 Market Street.

Sept. 28.

IMPORTANT TO ALL

COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored

TEAS,

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the

PERKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

39 South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Perkin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.
June 22.

Poetry.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

Adams Sentinel,

JANUARY 1st, 1847.

GOOD New Year's Morn'! kind patrons all,
Health, cash, and happiness and joy,
Lies to the humble poetaster's toil.
Hail! to the happy Carrier-boy,
With lots of news in flowing rhyme,
To post you, in the acts of Time!

Another year springs forth to light,
And pleasure wreaths its dawn;
And joyous is the jolly sight
The sun has smiled upon:
See age and childhood trooping by,
With life and love in each bright eye!

A year has come, a year has gone,
A veil of d'Arques hangs
The married Future yet upon.
And hides its joys and pangs:
Then o'er the past let memory wing,
As its thick forms come marshalling.

A year! and what a host of deeds,
A million thoughts and stirring acts,
Scatter'd round about the vital seeds
Of Peace and War—the Future's facts:
The harbingers of glorious fame,
The embryos of deathless shame.

And, first, as we of Yankee kin,
Hold etiquette to strangers due,
And hold, in truth, 'twould be a sin
To speak, forsooth, of I—then you;
We must to Crowned heads be civil
Though hateful as the Prince of Evil.

Europe, mankind's old-fashioned cradle,
Asia, where Adam First, was weaned,
And Africa, the everlasting lode
Which with the Earth's seam has been gleaned,
Turks, Hottentots, and Botany Bay,
Claim a brief passage in our lay.

John Chinaman has awakened from a snore
Of a brief century or two;
And Opium has opened up a door,
Not Earth's Philosophers could do.
And if the Yankees didn't "break the Ice"
They sold it to the Chinese, in a trice!

Old England, too, is flourishing somehow,
A Prince, a year, Victoria wears;
Crowned heads need fear no interregnums now,
There can be furnished "lots" of Kings and Queens.

Old King Kums will die, or should be killed,
Orders "a la Victoria," can be filled:
Unhappy Erip, land of noble heirs,
Starves 'neath her hateful thralldom's chain,
And from her sons the life blood starts,
And famine stalks o'er mount and plain,
And she, the noble and the desolate,
Sinks 'neath a worse than Helio's fate!

John Bull and Madame France, it seems,
Are not so cozy, here of late,
And War's night-mare disturbs the dreams
Of her serene ministers of State,
Even marriages prove cause of grievance great
Between these enemies of olden hate!

The other kings now hold their ancient sway,
But hidden elements are rife, unseen,
All tending to a fearful, fearful day,
Such as on earth never been:
When man shall rise for Truth & Right,
All glory-crowned in Freedom's fight!

On Africa's soil, where shadows rest,
And Empire's name is scarce now,
Born of the might of the west,
Of curly lock and sable brow,
Yas! 'tis another Plymouth strand—
The free germ of a mighty land!

Our Country next; but hark! the notes
Of war come wafting on the blast,
Our Flag o'er rallying armies floats,
Or hold hands nail it to the mast;
And hurried tramp of armed men
Shakes o'er the peaceful soil of Penn.

How bleeds the heart for noble ones,
Slain on the cruel battle field,
Riggold—a thousand cherished sons
Who perished where the cannon pealed.
O ruthless War! O Deion of Rapture!
Such have thy dire, thy glorious trophies been.

O, for the golden days of peace!
O, for the prudence of a sage!
O, for the hour when war shall cease!
O, for a brighter bloodless page!
O, that for "potage" gold and land,
We sell not honor, and our birth-right grand!

And now, kind Sirs, my tale is told,
Salute the "Sentinel," as he stands
Firm at his post, true, faithful, bold!
With rhyme, not fire-arms, in my hands,
I long for conquest, not of Monterey,
But CASH—of RHINO, not of Santa Fe!

Marcellus.

AN HEROIC ACTION.

In the middle of the great St. Lawrence there is, nearly opposite Montreal, an Island called St. Helens, between which and the shore, the stream, about three-quarters of a mile broad, runs with very great rapidity; and yet, notwithstanding this current, the intense cold of winter invariably freezes its surface.—The winter I am speaking of, was unusually severe, and the ice on the St. Lawrence particularly thick: however, while the river beneath was rushing towards the sea, the ice was waiting in abeyance in the middle of the stream until the narrow fastness between Montreal and St. Helens should burst and allow the whole mass to break into pieces, and then in stupendous confusion to hurry towards Quebec. On St. Helens there was quartered a small detachment of troops, and while the breaking up of the ice was momentarily expected, many of the soldiers muffled up in their great coats, with thick storm-gloves on their hands, and with a piece of fur attached to their caps to protect their ears from being frozen, were on the ice, employed in attending to the road across it to Montreal. After a short suspense, which increased rather than allayed their excitement, a deep thundering noise announced to them that the process I have described had commenced. The ice before them withered, heaved up, burst, broke into fragments, and the whole mass, excepting a small portion, which, remaining riveted to the shore of St. Helens, formed an artificial

pier, with deep water beneath it, gradually moved downwards.

Just at this moment of intense interest, a little girl, the daughter of an artilleryman on the Island, was seen on the ice, in the middle of the river, in an attitude of agony and alarm. Imprudently and unobserved, she had attempted to cross over to Montreal, and was hardly half way when the ice both above, below her, and in all directions, gave way. The child's fate seemed inevitable, and it was exciting various sensations in the minds, and various exclamations from the mouths of the soldiers, when something within the breast of Thomas Neill, a young Sergeant in the 21st Regiment, who happened to be much nearer to her than the rest, distinctly uttered to him the monosyllables, "Quick march!" and in obedience thereto, fixing his eyes on the child as on a parade banderole, he steadily proceeded towards her. Sometimes before him, sometimes just behind him, and sometimes on either side, an immense piece of ice would pause, rear up on end, and roll over, so as occasionally to hide him altogether from view. Sometimes he was seen jumping from a piece that was beginning to rise, and then like a white bear, carefully clambering down a piece that was sinking; onward he proceeded, until reaching the little island on which the poor child stood, with the feelings of calm triumph with which he would have surmounted a breach, he firmly grasped her by the hand. By this time he had floated down the river nearly out of sight of his comrades. However, some of them having run to their barracks for spy-glasses, distinctly beheld him about two miles below them, sometimes leading the child with his hand, sometimes carrying her in his arms, sometimes "haling," sometimes running "double quick," and in this dangerous predicament he continued for six miles, until, after passing Longueuil, he was given up by his comrades as lost. He remained with the little girl floating down the middle of the river for a considerable time; at last, towards evening, they were discovered by some French Canadians, who, at no small risk, humanely pushed off in a canoe to their assistance, and thus rescued them both from their perilous situation. The Canadians took them to their home. At last, in due time, they returned to St. Helens. The child was happily restored to its parents, and Sergeant Neill quietly returned to his barracks.—*Sir F. Head's "Emigrant."*

GOD'S POOR.

The Portland Tribune—one of the best papers in the United States—addresses its readers thus:—

"Have you any old shoes, hats, caps, coats, pants, vests? Distribute them to the poor children in your neighborhood. God's poor are all about you, soliciting charity through their ragged clothing and protruding limbs. Be not backward in doing good. Open your ears to the cries of hunger and distress. Distribute what you have—any thing will be acceptable but advice. Do you know it?—Angels hover over the path that leads to honest poverty—and they who pass it often receive a blessing from the skies."

Important to the Ladies.—The London Gazette contains some important information for the ladies, with regard to the manner of placing their lips when they desire to look amiable, dignified, &c. It suggests that when a lady would compose her mouth to a bland and serene character, she should, just before entering the room, say, *Besom*, and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides until the desired effect upon the company is evident. If, on the other hand, she wishes to assume a distinguished and somewhat noble bearing, not suggestive of sweetness, she should say, *Brush*, the result of which is infallible. If she would make her mouth look small and pretty, she must say, *Flip*, but if the mouth be already too small and need enlarging, she must say, *Cabbage*. Ladies when having their daguerrotypes taken, may observe these rules with some advantage.

A SWIFT HORSE.

The Maine Farmer tells a number of tough stories about a man whom it calls "Neverbeat." Here is one of the best of them.

"A gentlemen was cracking, in the presence of Neverbeat, about the speed of his horse, which, he said, would trot a mile inside of three minutes, and follow it for three consecutive miles.

"A mile inside of three minutes ain't much to brag about," said Neverbeat.—"Why, the other day I was up to sixteen miles distant. Just as I started for home, a shower came sweeping on. The rain struck in the back part of the wagon, and the moment it struck I hit old Kate a cut with the whip, and away she trotted, scarcely touching her feet to the ground. She kept just nip and tick with the shower. The wagon was filled with water, but not a drop fell on me.—Old Kate can't be beat by any piece of horse-flesh in the State. When she goes, she goes it."

"Smart horse or a lazy shower," said the gentleman, as he "mizzled."

An Irish Rose.—I engaged a chaise at Galway to conduct me some few miles into the country, and had not proceeded far when it pulled up at the foot of a hill, and the driver coming to the door opened it. "What are you at, man?" This isn't where I ordered you to stop," said I. "Whist! your honor, whist!" ejaculated Paddy, "I'm only desaving the baste. If I bang the door, he'll think you're out, and he'll cut up the hill like a devil!"

If your sister, while tenderly engaged in a tender conversation with her sweetheart, request you to bring her a glass of water from an adjoining room, you can start on the errand, but need not return. You will not be missed.

Evil thoughts are worse enemies than lions and tigers, for we can keep out of the way of wild beasts, but bad thoughts win their way every where. The cup that is full will hold no more; keep your head and heart full of good thoughts, that bad thoughts may find no room to enter.

There is nothing that a vicious man will not do to appear virtuous. He loves nothing so well as his mask. I have known persons who in four weeks have not changed their shirt, but who have, nevertheless, put on a clean collar daily, that they may appear clean.

Two fine shad, caught in Savannah river, the first of the season, were served up on the 22d ult., at the Savannah City Hotel. They were purchased on the 21st, at \$3 50 each.

One of the volunteer companies now raising in Boston is said to be composed entirely of students of law and medicine.

seven years they had shared the same table together, they had each expended, on an average, only twenty-five cents per day, including food and clothing for their servants and all the expenses of house-keeping.

During all this time the Judge was receiving a salary of \$5000 per year, besides large profits from the brick yard, and from his rents, and money placed at interest, his 400 francs have been increased to \$100,000 and upwards! The Judge lived a very poor man and died a very rich one. During the third of a century he held office, he had to decide upon immense interests submitted to the Court, and no one ever supposed that for millions of money his opinions could be made to swerve a hair's breadth. His integrity was above the slightest suspicion from any quarter.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

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A WEARY JOURNEY.

The Copper Harbor Mail leaves Green Bay once a month, and is carried the whole distance by a man, on foot. For some two hundred and fifty miles of the route, there is not a habitation, except, perhaps, a few Indian wigwams, and the mail carrier, in addition to the mail, carries two weeks food, besides an axe, two blankets, and cooking and eating utensils. There is no road or trail, and on his first trip the carrier takes an Indian guide, and "blazes" the way, so that he can keep the track on the other trips.—The distance is over three hundred miles, and the Green Bay Advocate states it takes about two weeks to go through.—If the carrier is taken sick, or is lost on his journey, he is alone in the wilderness, far out of reach of human aid, and the non-arrival at the appointed time will be the only announcement of his death. There are few mail routes in the world, the service of which is so arduous as this, and few kinds of service requiring the same nerve and courage in man to undertake it.

The Cholera in Asia.—The accounts of the ravages of the cholera received a few days back threw the capital into a complete consternation. Advices from the eastern part of Asia Minor, of the 15th Nov. state that the cholera had now positively advanced and spread throughout all that province. The mortality had been very severe, but those who adopt the exaggerated idea of its having amounted to 40,000 or 50,000, are certainly at a great distance from the mark. The latest intelligence certainly mentions the presence of that malady at Mossoul, Orfa, Diarbekir, Aleppo, Damascus, &c. From a letter of recent date from Teheran, it appears that from the 1st to the 7th Nov. the mortality was so great that there was no time for the decent burial of the dead; they were brought out of the city in loads, to be thrown into large pits dug for the purpose. In Kermanshah the ovens and shops were closed, the butchers and bakers refusing to supply the city with provisions, and most families were by this reduced to such a state of famine that there were considerable apprehensions of a general revolt against the Government. In other parts of the country the population had fled to the mountains, often abandoning their families, goods, and property; and happy is the family indeed that has not lost one of its members. The statistics of the number of deaths; in the large cities of Persia, from this disease are as follows: Teheran, 11,000 to 17,000; Kermanshah, 9,000; Isfahan, 7,000; Reschid, 3,000; Hamadan, 3,700; Mehed, 2,000; Shiraz, 750. A letter of the 14th, from Tabriz, mentions the breaking out of the cholera; two hundred victims fell the first day of which we have any record.

A National Government Massacred.

A horrible massacre occurred in the city of Katmandoo, the capital of the kingdom of Nepal, in Northern India, last September. The Queen had a favorite, one Gen. Guggun Singh, whom the King caused to be murdered on the 14th of September, at 10 o'clock at night. Her majesty was so outraged at the loss of her paramour, that she at once instigated the massacre of the prime minister, the members of the Cabinet, the nobility, Council of State, generals and chief men, to the number of two hundred! The King alone escaped, but his whereabouts was not known. A single nobleman only was saved, and the Queen appointed him commander-in-chief. The Queen is the King's second wife. The male children by the first wife, who would have preceded her children in the government, were among those slain or confined in dungeons. Nepal is a powerful kingdom, having about three millions of inhabitants. The national religion is Buddhism. Most of the people are *Tartars*, as may readily be inferred from the conduct of the Queen.

An Explosion of Sixty Kegs of Powder.

The Providence R. I. Transcript of Wednesday evening, says:—A powder house belonging to Messrs. Storey, Wood & Veder, containing about sixty kegs of powder, had been set on fire by some incendiary. The building was situated about 2½ miles from the bridge in this city, near the residence of L. C. Eaton, Esq. The mansion house of Mr. Eaton was much injured, and the trees and fences blown down.

An Obsolete School.

Mrs. Dinghen Van Plasse came over to England from Flanders in 1565, and opened a school to teach ladies how to starch linen. Her price was £5 for instruction and £20 how to boil the starch to a right consistency. The art and mystery is now understood without going to school.

An Interesting Calculation.

Any person may place six crosses, whom he might invite to his table, in seven hundred different places. We may illustrate the fact by taking the first letters of the alphabet, thus:—a b c d e f—a b c d e f—a b c d e f—a b c d e f—and so on to the last, f d e c b a—seven hundred varied arrangements. Thus, (excepting thirty holidays) a host could invite six guests every day for two years, and put each in a different place round the table every time.

Massacre of the Nestorian Christians.

Another terrible massacre, it is stated in the Constantinople correspondence of the London Chronicle, has occurred among the Nestorians. In a letter of the 9th of November these particulars are given. Beder Kahn Bey, with a large body of Kurds and various detachments of troops, under command of the Beys of Haikar and Bavari, marched into the country of the Nestorians, where, knowing he would meet with small resistance, he divided his force into various bands, and sent them against the different Nestorian villages. Thirty-six of these villages were utterly destroyed, the dwellings being plundered or burnt, and the inhabitants, men, women and children, put to death by every species of torture which cruelty could invent.

Happy, says the correspondent of the London paper, were those who were shot, or who fell by the sword, who had not their bowels ripped out of them while living, or who were not impaled amidst the shouts and laughter of the murderers. Two of the bishops of the Nestorians, if not more, were impaled, and several of the priests. Children were torn from their mothers, some from their mothers' breasts, and in presence of their mothers, who were obliged screaming, to look on, put in the most shocking manner to death. The mothers afterwards were sacrificed. Three thousand of the Nestorians have perished in this massacre on the lowest calculation. The most extensive slaughter took place at a large village, or township, called Bias, where Beder Kahn Bey was himself present. Here the two bishops were impaled, and from this place were sent the three hundred heads (picked) to the Pacha of Mossoul, with the insulting message, that if the Porte presumed to molest the sender, he would send to Constantinople, instead of Nestorian, Turkish heads enough to make a pyramid.

A council of the Nestorians was immediately held, and it was determined that the whole people should emigrate without an hour's delay to Persia, where a great number are already settled on the Oroomiah. In their hasty flight, leaving all their property behind, many fell victims to the merciless ferocity of their invaders who, in one instance, however, met with a severe repulse. One corps of the emigrants, commanded by the patriarch, was attacked by the soldiers of Beder Kahn Bey, and after an obstinate conflict, the Nestorians gained the victory. Beder Kahn Bey swore, before he started on his expedition, with all the solemnities of his creed, before two Imams, that he would exterminate the whole Nestorian people; and all of them who have not strength to reach Persia will experience the full realization of this oath.

This ruthless onset is ascribed by the Chronicle's correspondent to the act of the Turkish Cabinet, in deposing Beder Kahn Bey, from jealousy of his power, and this, it was supposed, had been done by an arrangement with the Nestorian patriarch then at Mossoul, who had promised the aid of the Nestorians in accomplishing this object, and hence this onslaught.

Beder Kahn Bey, on the 5th of October, had had an engagement with a Turkish army 12,000 strong, under Tayar Pacha of Mossoul, which he defeated with great slaughter. Elated with this success, he gave vent to his vindictive spirit upon the almost defenceless Nestorians, who, as we have said above, with the exception of those who reach Persia, will be completely exterminated. Mar Shimoun, the former patriarch, is said to be in the hands of the Kurds, while Mar Johanna, the present patriarch, has probably succeeded in reaching Persia.

We have no space for further details of this most barbarous extermination of an unoffending people; an act of atrocity which cannot surely fail to draw down upon the heads of the perpetrators the most dire retribution. Several of the foreign envoys at the Turkish Cabinet, says the Courier, in which these particulars are furnished, including Mr. Wellesley and M. de Bourqueney, have sent in very strong notes upon the subject, insisting that Beder Kahn Bey is a monster who must be crushed, and the Porte professes the same sentiments. This, however, is more easily said than done; for he has a force of 40,000 men at his command, and is virtual king of the whole mountain district. Nevertheless the attempt should, and we trust ere this has been made, and that too with a force to ensure success.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

The following (says the Boston Atlas) is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman long resident in London, and very well informed, received by the last arrival from England:

"The manufacturers, and the kindred interests in the North of England, (Yorkshire) I understand, are virtually, if not formally, combined in a design to overwhelm the U. States market with their productions as soon as the new Tariff would go into operation, and to sell their exports, even at a loss, if it be necessary, in order to monopolize the market. The temporary sacrifice can easily be made, and it is worth making when the prize is a permanent control of our market."

Adams Sentinel.

The Volunteers.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. BAKER, of Illinois, Colonel of a regiment of volunteers from that State, recently returned from Mexico, and who has resigned his seat in the present Congress, to take effect on the 15th Jan., offered a resolution, which he said had been drawn up by the Secretary of War, and had the approval of Gen. Taylor, that clothing should be delivered to the volunteers at the price which the said clothing has cost the Government—the price to be deducted from their pay, and clothing not used to be returned to the Government. Col. Baker then addressed the House with his accustomed earnestness and rapidity. His speech was listened to by a crowded House and galleries with the most profound attention.

He said that the Army in Mexico needed more men and more money, and they needed both now, immediately—at once. The army was deficient in the necessary numerical force. The country they had captured covered an immense tract, and it would require large forces of men to garrison Monterey, Saltillo, Camargo, Matamoros, and other points of country which had been secured.

According to Mr. Baker, there were but 11,000 men belonging to our forces in Mexico—available men, after the places taken had been garrisoned. Mexico was better prepared to make a war now than she was when the war commenced. The Mexicans did not yet believe that we could conquer their country, and during the existence of the war they had become more nationalized than they had been, and many of the Mexicans had made heroic sacrifices to save themselves and their country.

We had really done little or nothing to conquer a peace. The President had recently called out nine or ten new regiments, but they were very far from being upon the ground. At most they were but about seven thousand men. Mexico had 25,000 men, and some of them her bravest people.

Six months ago we sent into the field twenty-six regiments. They went into the service with high hopes and eager expectations, but alas, how many of them slept upon the banks of the Rio Grande. About 2000 men, of the best blood of the nation, who had never seen the enemy, found a grave upon the banks of the Rio Grande. The country had proved most sickly, and the army had suffered most severely.

Even the young men of the service had been among the greatest sufferers. In some regiments one-seventh and one-eighth had died from the exposure to the climate, the want of water, and the change of food. What those men had done they had done for fame, glory, love of country. It was cold blooded cruelty to send these men to the front, and then to send them back, when they had been called to endure another campaign, when by a prompt and energetic war we could procure a peace before another campaign.

He spoke not now as a volunteer officer, but as a Representative of the People. We were to have peace some time. Let it come as soon as we could secure it. It must come at some time. If it was not meant to prosecute the war further, it was better to withdraw the troops now. But he supposed there was to be no retreat, and God forbid that there should be any. He stood not here to ask how money could be procured or how more men could be provided.

He was sure, however, that we had both the means and the energy to prosecute the war. The sentiment of the American people and the sentiment of the Army was for a short, sudden war. The soldiers panted for battle, and they needed only succor and encouragement from home to give efficiency to their arms. He was sure that more volunteers could be procured, and he knew that more were ready to join the army from his own State.

Mr. Baker continued: What was to be done ought to be done at once. If the volunteers were to be paid more than \$7 a month, they ought to receive it now, and it was better to pay them in money than in lands. He had seen volunteers, poor, emaciated, and suffering severely for the comforts of life.

He had known ten cents a pound to be paid for bread, twenty cents for poor sugar, and fifty cents a pound for cheese. It was a long time too before the Volunteers had received their pay—six months before the Illinois Volunteers received theirs. He cared not whether this war cost \$20,000,000 or \$100,000,000. Let the members of this House then be implored to do something and to act promptly.

He did not address his remarks to one party more than another. He knew the Whigs too well to address them upon a question of partisanship. They had been tried and proved. But whether Whigs or Democrats, Bank men or no Bank men, Distribution men or anti-Distribution men, Sub Treasury men or anti-Sub Treasury men, 49 men or 51—(here there was a pause and loud laughter.)

Mr. Baker continued, "Oh breathe not its name. Let it sleep in its shame." (Renewed laughter.)

Returning to the party aspect of the question, Mr. Baker went on to show that the Whigs had fought as gallantly and with as great a numerical force as the Democrats. There were three Whig Senators who had sent their sons to the fight, and if there was any political contest in the Army it was as to who should save the Country best.

The resolution offered by him was passed by acclamation through all the stages of action.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The steamship McKim, Capt. Page, arrived at New Orleans at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 20th ult. with dates from Bruses Santiago up to the 15th ult. and two days later from Monterey. Gen. Taylor was to move, in column, on the 5th, 9th and 10th ult., for Victoria, with about 1500 men. Victoria is equidistant from Monterey and Tampico, and it was supposed that Gen. Taylor would make that place his headquarters.

No further demonstration would be made towards San Luis Potosi until further orders from our Government.

The gallant Hainer, Brigadier General of the Ohio Volunteers, who acted a conspicuous part in the taking of Monterey, had died after a short illness. This will be sad news for his many friends in Ohio and throughout the Union. Gen. Hainer represented one of the districts of Ohio in the U. S. House of Representatives for some years.

Gen. Butler was in command of the district of country comprised within Saltillo, Monterey, and the Rio Grande.

Col. Harney arrived at Monterey on the 24th ult.

Gen. Wool was at Paris, 100 miles north of Chihuahua, with 1000 men.

Gen. Worth was at Saltillo, and will shortly have under his command 2000.

Colonel Riley was at Monte Morelos, with about 1000 men. Gen. Pillow was to move to Victoria on the 14th.

Santa Anna had sent out a detachment of 2000 men to destroy the water tanks between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi.

Gen. Taylor had imprisoned the Alcalde of Monterey and his son, and several *valiente hombres*, for furnishing money and horses to deserters from the American army. Old Rough and Ready, it is said, had threatened to hang this dignity and his accomplices.

Gen. Wohl, who was for many years in the service of Mexico and who signalized himself in Texas and on the Rio Grande frontier, recently effected a landing at Laguna and had proceeded towards the Mexican capital. Gen. W. is a Frenchman by birth, retired to his native country a year or two since with a fortune, and has the reputation of being a brave officer.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The packet ship Norma arrived at New York on Wednesday with Mexican dates several days later than heretofore received, viz.: Vera Cruz December 2; Mexico November 27; Tampico November 25; and Chihuahua October 20. The following is furnished by the New York Sun:

The war engrosses public attention in Mexico, and in recording the efforts making to strengthen Santa Anna's army, the editors and newspaper correspondents generally agree that the last struggle is to be made at San Luis Potosi. No effort is apparent to prepare the public mind for negotiations, except such as casual allusions to the approaching session of Congress, and the deliberations of that body upon the melancholy condition of the Republic.

The church has been pressed into the service of the country. Government having exacted contributions upon the property of "the secular and regular clergy" to the amount of two millions of dollars, for which drafts have been issued as follows: on the Archbishop \$1,000,000; on the Bishop of Puebla \$400,000; on the Bishop of Guadalajara \$200,000; on the Bishop of Michoacan \$170,000; on the Bishop of Pajaco \$100,000; on the Bishop of Durango \$80,000. Popular opinion was in favor of this exaction, as the church had recently shown itself too officious in the cause of the monarchists.

While these contributions are being levied throughout the country, large amounts of specie are being exported. The steamer Clyde alone took \$1,600,000 in specie to England, on the 2d ult. from Vera Cruz.

Despatches from Santa Anna were received at the capital on the 23d ultimo, dated at San Luis Potosi. He had made arrangements to post his troops at certain quarters not made public. He presses the Government for more resources.

Accounts from San Luis praise the discipline and valor of the army. There were twenty-five thousand men, with fifty-two pieces of artillery. Over thirty thousand additional troops were expected daily.

The magazines of powder and the stores of balls and other missiles are said to exceed belief. Every piece of iron that can be found is converted into pikes or other deadly weapons. In one storehouse alone there are two hundred mechanics working day and night, mounting guns and manufacturing munitions of war. There are five hundred more at work in the fortifications, which are being strengthened in every possible manner. One thousand women, filled with enthusiasm in the national cause, had come down to the camp from San Diego and Tlascala, to aid in making articles for the soldiers.

Santa Anna had a grand review of the whole army on the 13th November. It is described as a magnificent pageant. So overpowered was he by the boundless enthusiasm which greeted him as he passed along the lines that his feelings overcame him, and the tears rolled down his swarthy cheeks, amid the prolonged huzzas of the various regiments, and cries of "Victory or Death!" "God and Liberty!" "Long live Santa Anna!" "We will beat the Yankees this time!" &c.

Provisions were pouring into the camp in immense quantities. Language is said to fail in attempting a description of the formidable preparations making at San Luis. There was to be the last

great struggle. There, say the newspapers, will the fate of Mexico be decided, and further resistance, it is said, will be useless. Fears were entertained; however, that even there the fortune of war would be against them, and accordingly we find preparations going on to defend the road to the capital. Forts were being erected at various points, and the passes were being strengthened; but these works do not seem to progress very rapidly.

Santa Anna's evacuation of Tampico is defended on the ground of his inability to resist the vessels of war; and that port being one in which the yellow fever rages fiercely eight months in the year, the editors predict that it will become a grave for thousands of Americans, as it was for the invading Spaniards.

California.—Accounts from Monterey to the 14th September state that the elections were held in California in regular form, agreeably to the form of government instituted by Commodore Stockton.

In San Juan, Don Mateo Peron was elected Alcalde. In Monterey, Don Walter Colton, a parson, and Chaplain of the frigate Congress, was elected Alcalde, having beaten half a dozen competitors. Don Alphon Little was elected to act as his substitute in case of sickness or absence.

The first trial by jury took place at Monterey, in which an American and a Mexican appear to have been the parties. Mr. Colton presided as judge; the jury was composed of individuals who, from their names, appear to have been half Americans, half Mexicans. The verdict seems to have given general satisfaction.

The destination of the Pennsylvania Regiment is direct to Point Isabel, by way of New Orleans. It will not, therefore, be concentrated again until the arrival of all the companies at the first named place.

The Pittsburg Journal gives the following among the incidents of the departure, which was witnessed by thousands:

A dog belonging to a private in the Duquesne Grays, yesterday attempted to follow his master on board the New England. The officers had him thrown overboard. The faithful animal continued to swim round the boats, howling pitiously, and making vain attempts to get on board to his master. The crowd on shore shouted to the Captain to take the dog on board, and the soldiers declared that if he was no more worth deserting, Captain Herron at last consented, and as the poor creature was drawn on board and bounded forward to his master, the crowd on shore gave a deafening shout of applause.

A good story is told of old "Rough and Ready," who accompanied Gen. Worth's Brigade to Saltillo, in connection with the march into that place. As they approached within a few miles of it, they were met by a courier from the Alcalde, or chief governor of the city, who presented to the General a very formidable looking despatch. A halt was called, and the General's interpreter was ordered to give a translation of the document. It opened with an expostulation of the injustice of the war on the part of the Americans—alleged that it was prosecuted for the purposes of conquest, rapine and plunder—protested against the further advance of the General's forces—threatened him with the retribution that must follow, and— but the General stopped the translator in the middle of a sentence, with—"Are you through, sir?" "No," was the reply, "I have not read half of it, yet!"

"Oh, I'll hear no more of it," said the General, "March!" He ordered the bugler to sound the advance, and again the column was in motion.

Mexican Runners.—The New York Sun says that the Mexicans have organized a division of troops called "Runners," to harass the Americans in marching, and cut off straggling parties. They already number ten thousand men, armed with lances and matchlocks—old muskets, which the scarcity of arms compels them to use. These forces are commanded by experienced officers.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* of Saturday, mentions the existence of a report, that when the boat left the Somers to attack the Creole anchored and the guns of the castle of San Juan, signals were made on board of an English man-of-war in the offing, to inform the Mexican commander of the danger which threatened the vessel under his protection. It is added that the attack on the Creole would have been defeated had the signals been understood. Rumor goes on to state, that the administration is about to ask from England an explanation of this circumstance.

A letter published in the Richmond Whig states that the only Whig Editor in the State of South Carolina has gone to Mexico in the regiment from that State.

Our neighbors at Reading have acted in a very liberal spirit towards the company of Volunteers for the war, which has left that borough. In accordance with the resolutions of a public meeting, the Town Council has appropriated \$1000 towards the immediate relief of the families of the members of the company.

Before the departure of the Pennsylvania Regiment from Pittsburg, the "Young Men's Bible Society" of that city distributed among the volunteers \$39 copies of the Bible and Testament in English and German.

The late mild spell of weather has again closed the Susquehanna of ice and navigation has been resumed.

LATEST FROM THE FLEET.

Loss of the U. S. Brig Somers—over Twenty Men Drowned—Capture of Americans by the Mexicans—Situation of the U. S. Squadron.

We learn, says the New Orleans Delta, from Dr. W. H. Rogers, that the U. S. brig-of-war Somers was captured, and sunk in a few minutes, in a heavy squall from the North, on the 5th Dec. at 9 o'clock, P. M. off Green Island. There were 80 persons on board, of whom it was supposed at the time, 39 had perished, and among them were Passed Midshipmen H. A. Clendenen and J. Ringgold Hylson.

Since then sixteen out of the thirty-nine have drifted ashore, one of whom died from exposure. Eight men went ashore on their knees, near Vera Cruz, and were taken prisoners of war by the Mexicans. Great credit is due the officers and crews of the English and French vessels of war at anchor near the Somers at the time; every assistance possible on their part was rendered.

On the 5th ult. Midshipman R. Clay Rogers and Dr. J. H. Wright, with a boat's crew from the Somers, went for the purpose of reconnoitering below Vera Cruz. When Rogers, Dr. Wright and a seaman had gone some distance from the boat, they were surrounded by seven Mexican soldiers. Mr. Rogers and the seaman were made prisoners, and sent to the Castle of Perote.

Com. Conner arrived at Anton de Lizardo on the 13th ult. on board the Princeton, and went on board the frigate Raritan as his flag ship. The sloop John Adams was blockading Vera Cruz.

Some strange developments have been made in the Iowa Legislature, which are thus stated in the St. Louis Republican, on the authority of a letter from Iowa city, where the Legislature holds its sessions:

On the 8th inst., immediately on the establishing of the House after dinner of that day, Mr. King, member from Keokuk county, (a Whig, but representing a Locofoco county,) rose in his place and asked leave to make a statement, which was granted. He then informed the House that Mr. Marshall, a lawyer from Lee county, had been negotiating with him, from the second day of the session up to that time, to vote for Gen. Dodge for the U. S. Senate; that his first offer was a suit of clothes and \$100 in cash, which was increased as he held off for higher wages to the promise of a "fat office" and as "much money as he wished."

He stated also that Marshall told him "there were \$6000 there to secure Dodge's election," and that on Tuesday Marshall gave him fifteen dollars "to bind the bargain," which he (King) by the advice of friends took. These are the leading facts. When King took his seat, Clifton and Conlee, Locofoco "possums," rose and stated that they, too, could "make unfoiled" whenever interrogated.

The House at once raised a committee to investigate the facts, and the sergeant at arms took Marshall into custody. To give Mr. King an excuse for voting for Dodge, a set of instructions were procured, directing him to vote for Democratic Senators. Mr. King made allusion to these instructions in his speech; said that every man who signed them "voted against him;" that he "received his instructions at the ballot box;" that he was "elected as a Whig," and should vote with his party.

Lynch Law in Illinois.—A band of regulators, a gang of men who profess to be good, law-abiding citizens, and in the name and under the profession of ridding the country of thieves, counterfeiters and rascals, have been guilty of a number of outrages, such as releasing some of their gang who were in custody of the civil officers; whipping several of the members of the grand jury; by whom the indictment had been found, and also every man they could catch, who had obeyed the sheriff's summons to act as a posse or guard. Some of these were from Kentucky, and the Governor of the State has taken measures to bring them to justice.

Shot.—A negro, the steward of the Pearl street Hotel, Cincinnati, was shot on the night of the 16th ult. by a gentleman, a boarder in the house. It appears that the negro had been in the habit of peeping through the window of the gentleman's chamber at an early hour in the morning—the gentleman having been recently married. The negro has died from his wound, and the gentleman has given bail for his appearance at court.

An Ingenious Trick.—One of the prisoners at Sing Sing escaped on Wednesday last by an ingenious expedient. The keepers at night ascertain that each prisoner is in his cell by the hand, which is thrust through the bars. The prisoner manufactured a hand, and employed one of his fellow prisoners to stick it in the bars of his cell, while he himself remained in the workshops, from which he easily escaped. He had carved the hand in his cell, carrying out the shavings every morning to the workshop.

The fine steamer *Mohegan* was wrecked on Saturday week, in Long Island Sound, on her trip from Bridgeport, Connecticut, to New York. She struck on Gangway Rock, about midnight, and the concussion was so great that she tilted to the hurricane deck before reaching the beach. The crew and passengers were saved in three small boats. She had a very valuable cargo on board.

The Rev. John Street of Philadelphia, on Christmas, furnished sixty-two families with 556 pounds of roasted beef, for their Christmas dinner.

From the Albany (Ga.) Patriot, Dec. 16.

Petried Human Body Found.—We gathered the following facts from a gentleman of intelligence and undoubted veracity, who was an eye witness; they may therefore be relied upon as substantially correct.

A few weeks since, while engaged in digging a well in the lower part of Lowndes county, Ga. within about a mile of the Florida Line, the workmen found a human body, completely turned to chalk. They had mutilated the body considerably before they were aware what it was. After they discovered it was a human body, they succeeded in getting nearly or quite all the parts. Our informant with several other gentlemen of the vicinity visited the spot, and examined it carefully. They say there is not the least doubt of its being a human body. There were several teeth still remaining in the jaw, and the appearance of three having been extracted while the subject was living. The body when found was embedded in a stiff clay about thirty feet from the surface. The surrounding country is a flat pine forest, heavily timbered, no stream of water of any magnitude within ten miles. Our informant was strongly of the opinion that this body had belonged to one of the antediluvian race.

Extraordinary Trial for Murder.—In the Superior Court of Tennessee last week, a murder case was brought up, which is amongst the most extraordinary on record. The accused, Mrs. Mary Copeland, was convicted in the Overton Circuit Court, of the murder of Ruth Dougherty—both of them belonging to highly respectable families. The proof in the case showed that Mrs. Copeland was jealous of Miss Dougherty, and as the consequence, a most embittering state of feelings was engendered between them.

Threats of personal violence were proved to have been made by each, but on the part of Mrs. Copeland her threats had ceased for many months before the fatal encounter—whilst on the part of Miss Dougherty, they were proved to have been repeated down to the time of her death. The killing occurred on the Sabbath. Mrs. Copeland was on her way to Church, evidently seeking to avoid coming in contact with Miss Dougherty—but on her way she was intercepted by the deceased, armed with a heavy hickory club. The proof left it somewhat doubtful how the encounter commenced, but most probably the deceased attacked the defendant with the club, and gave her two blows, one on the head and the other on the arm. The parties then closed, and in the scuffle the defendant stabbed the deceased with a knife, which caused her immediate death.

This is the conclusion to which the Supreme Court arrived, and the Court was of opinion that the killing did not amount to murder, but either to manslaughter or justifiable homicide, and of consequence the judgment below was reversed, and the cause remanded for a new trial.

A New Territory.—The nucleus of a new State has just appeared in the Northwest. It is about to be christened the territory of Minnesota. (Mi-ne-so-ta) and, in some few years, it will be cleared, settled, peopled, and covered with a network of railroads and canals, and become a powerful State, represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators and a legion of members. Mr. Martin, of Wisconsin, which territory has just been emerged from its chrysalis, brought forward the bill, on Friday week, for establishing the territory beyond the limits of Wisconsin.

Desertion.—The Police Gazette advertises the names of 762 deserters, for each of whom a reward of \$30 is offered. It is not credible and would not be believed, if the list was not known to be published by order of the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army. Over 162 of this number have deserted since the 16th of October last.

Now, all this is disgraceful to the country and ought to, and must, be checked, especially as we are engaged in war. There are more deserters in one year from our force of 10,000 men, than from the French army of 300,000 soldiers. By reference to the Police Gazette, this statement will appear beyond a doubt, however incredible it may seem.

But when we consider that Volunteers in the U. States service, waiting to be transported to the scene of active war, are obliged to depend upon the charity of their fellow-citizens for food and clothing, some of our surprise ought to be transferred from the deserting to the Government. Secretaries of War, as well as other men, are always liable to have their deserts.

Horrible Casualty.—The Lexington (Va.) papers announce that on the night of the 17th ult. after the tremendous snow storm which occurred in that vicinity, the house of a Mr. Pettigrew, in the hollows of the House Mountain, about seven miles from Lexington, was burned to the ground. Mr. Pettigrew and one of his children were absent from home, but on returning in the morning, found his wife and five children burned and frozen to death.

An old lady named Elizabeth Shands, 81 years of age, who had been deaf and blind for the last ten years, was burnt to death in Boston on Wednesday by her dress taking fire.

A brother and seven sisters dined together in New York, on Christmas day, whose united ages are 514 years, being an average of over 64 years. They were all in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Southern Illinois is in a state of fearful turbulence on account of the operations of a body of lawless rascals, who, under the name of "Regulators," are running riot in all species of doing wrong, invading public and private rights with impunity, carrying their judgments into effect upon innocent citizens, and scourging the community by their infest. Some time ago the band was organized in Massac county, numbering some fifty men, for the purpose of driving out four families who had settled in a place called "Black Bottom," and whose conduct was not liked. The purpose achieved, they did not stop there, but since that time have visited vengeance upon all who have dared to speak or act in opposition to them. Similar bands of ruffians have been organized in the adjoining counties of Pope and Jefferson, and in Paducah, Tenn., and on emergencies the whole number is joined together. They have driven out of Massac county the present Representative, Mr. Enloe, and forbade his return under penalty of death, and have caused the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the County Court, and Recorder, the Sheriff and every Justice of the Peace to fly for safety. At the last term of the Circuit Court, a Grand Jury presentment against them was made, and several of them arrested and indicted. The Regulators assembled in force, marched to the prison at Metropolis on Monday, the 14th ult., released their fellows, whipped several members of the Grand Jury and every person they could find who had obeyed the Sheriff's summons to act as Sheriff's posse or guard. They held sway in Metropolis for several days, being supplied with provisions and liquors, by a wealthy citizen of the county, not named, known to be a leader among them. During their stay many deeds of violence were perpetrated upon men and women; several have been carried away, and it is supposed have been drowned or otherwise foully dealt with. One woman was so badly wounded by a shot from a gun and afterwards beat over the head so badly that life was despaired of. Some citizens who had gone to the Governor to represent the condition of things, were pursued, but, fortunately, not overtaken. The disappointed villains, however, had some vent to their malice in whipping an old and respectable citizen of Jefferson county whom they accidentally encountered.

We give the above particulars in substance. They come from truthful sources, and they present a state of anarchy, which requires the most direct and powerful application of the law. If some of these villains were made examples of, they would become better Regulators than they now are, for their fate would, most likely, induce in the remainder a wholesome fear, of committing future outrages. —U. S. Gazette.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

The virtues of this efficacious and cheap medicine for the cure of Consumption and other diseases cannot be too well known. Very many lives have been saved by it. —N. Y. Morning Atlas.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT FOR COUGHS, CROUP, &c.—So many people are afflicted with these common every day disorders, that we deem it our duty to point our readers to a simple remedy, which we have tried and found efficacious. Jayne's Expectorant is a very valuable phial of syrup which we have lately used with good effect in stopping a cough, and loosening and breaking up a cold. It is a very agreeable medicine. This recommendation is not bought puff, but entirely voluntary. And we feel that we hardly do a greater favor to our readers in these days of cheating, than to recommend them as well tried, efficient remedies, especially those we have used ourselves.

Editor of the "Lynn Record," Mass. CANCER, GOITRE, AND SCROFULA CURED.—Pretty ample experience has proved that Jayne's Life Preserver is a remedy for Cancer, King's Evil, Bronchocoele or Goitre, and Diseases of the Skin, which will not fail one time in a hundred of effecting a radical cure. It is also one of the most pleasant and safe articles ever offered for the relief of the afflicted.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buelier, Gettysburg, Jan. 4.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia; and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York; and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, are our authorized Agents for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4-62
Wheat,	90 to 1.00
Rye,	65 to 60
Corn,	57 to 59
Oats,	50 to 55
Peel Cattle,	5 50 to 6.25

HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA VEGETABLE OR BLOOD PILLS.

FIFTY PILLS IN A BOX—the Cheapest and best Medicine in existence!

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, removing bile, correcting disorders of the stomach and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swelling in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

READ THE FOLLOWING WONDERFUL CURE OF DYSPEPSIA!

This is to certify that my wife was afflicted with the Dyspepsia for twelve years, and tried both advertised medicines and Thomsonian, but without effect; and myself attacked with blindness, and my head otherwise affected from hard drinking, so that I was apprehensive of my life, and my wife both as yet, and I do think them without a rival before the public. S. H. HALL.

Albion street, near Wilk. For Sale by Seth S. Hance, 105 Baltimore st. and corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore. The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buelier, and S. H. Buelier, Gettysburg, Jan. 4.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC

For the Year of our Lord

1847.

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TO TEACHERS.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the School Directors of the Borough of Gettysburg, until Thursday the 30th of December, inst., for the situation of

Teacher of the Male High School

of the Borough, which will become vacant by the resignation of Mr. L. HARTY, (the present Teacher.) The salary is \$25 per month. Persons applying for this situation, will have to produce vouchers of their qualifications, character, &c. &c.

H. J. SCHREINER, Sec'y.

Dec. 10.

Temperance Mass Convention.

THE friends of the Temperance cause will assemble in County Mass Meeting, at the Hunterstown Church, on NEW YEARS DAY, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to deliberate upon and devise means for the advancement of their benevolent Reform. The Committee of Arrangements appointed by the last County Mass Convention, held in the Hunterstown Church, in accordance with the duties and powers conferred by their appointment, earnestly call upon each and every Society in the County to take measures to be numerously represented in Convention. The Secretaries are requested to make full reports of the condition of the several Societies; and also to furnish information of the number of persons in the traffic in their bounds, and the effects of the traffic upon the health, life, &c. of those engaged in it, in accordance with a resolution passed by the last Convention. Speeches may be expected from Rev. McCLAY, and other friends of the cause.

HUGH MILHENY, JOHN F. FELTY, Comm.

A. TAUGHBAUGH, W. WRIGHT, of

D. MCMAUGHY, ISRAEL DIEHL, Arrang.

JOHN NEELY, Dec. 21.

Anniversary Celebration.

THE Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the "BERLIN IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY," will take place on Monday Evening the 28th of December inst. in the Lutheran Church, East Berlin. Exercises to commence at 6 1/2 o'clock, p. m. An Address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. HARTYMAN, suitable to the occasion. The citizens of the County, and the friends of Literature in general are invited to attend. JOSEPH A. WOLF, JACOB RESSER, JOHN GERMAN, Committee of Arrangement.

Dec. 21.

WM. RUTHRAUFF

WILL sell FLANNELS, all Wool, and a variety of colors, for 25 and 31 1/2 cents. Superior Flannels for 37 1/2 and 50 cents. Linseys and Plaids, handsome and cheap, and first-rate Kerseys for 12 1/2.

Nov. 9.

GINGHAMS.

THE Ladies desire handsome twilled GINGHAMS, rich colors, suitable for dresses, as well as good style Domestic Gingham, let them call down Chambersburg street at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

GREAT BARGAINS!

NEW GOODS cheaper than ever! George Arnold HAS just received, and now offers to the public, AS LARGE A STOCK OF FRESH GOODS, as has ever been offered to the public in this place—and at prices that cannot be beat.

Dec. 7.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE LOY, sen. lte of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Chambersburg, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. GEORGE LOY, Jr. Adm'r.

Dec. 7.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN CLACKEN, sen. lte of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Emmitsburg, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. AUGUSTIN TANEY, Ex'r.

Nov. 23.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of WM. O. SPRIGG, late of Washington county, Md., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Hagerstown, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. WM. MOTTER, Adm'r de bonis non.

Nov. 23.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN PALMER, sen. lte of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Mount Pleasant township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. JOHN PALMER, Jr. Adm'r.

Nov. 23.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ANDREW B. MILLER, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. SILAS M. HORNER, Adm'r.

Oct. 26.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of JAMES WALKER, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Strasburg township—he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. ABRAHAM KING, Adm'r, with the will annexed.

Nov. 9.

LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CATHARINE COMFORT, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. HENRY COMFORT, Adm'r.

Nov. 23.

AGENT WANTED FOR THIS COUNTY.

THE business will be to procure subscribers for, and sell, when published, a large, new, splendid township Map of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. The qualifications required are a small capital of \$100, sobriety, integrity, industry, energy, and active business talents. Information of the terms of the agency (which are liberal) will be given on application, POSTAGE PAID, to ALEXANDER HARRISON, Superintendent Agent, 83 South 7th street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 14.

WALTER & CO.

Commission Merchants, No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St., BALTIMORE. Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. REFER TO J. Landstreet & Son, T. Jones & Co., W. & S. Wynn, T. Cross, Esq. Cashier, Comm. & Far Bank, Lot, Ensey & Co., Slingluff & Devries, H. M. Brent, Esq. Cash, Valley Bank, J. H. Sherrard, Esq. Cash, Far Bank.

July 27.

WM. B. McCLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq. Dec. 23.

THOMAS M'CREARY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kutz and R. W. McSherry's Store. Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle, PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them. Feb. 2.

MUSLINS

AT McSHERRY'S Store, for 4 cts. and up; also Cotton Flannels, 5 cts. and upwards. Nov. 2

NOTICE.

Estate of George Loy, sen. deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE LOY, sen. lte of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Chambersburg, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. GEORGE LOY, Jr. Adm'r.

Dec. 7.

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Nov. 23.

NOTICE.

Estate of Wm. O. Sprigg, deceased.

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Nov. 23.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Palmer, sen. deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN PALMER, sen. lte of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Mount Pleasant township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. JOHN PALMER, Jr. Adm'r.

Nov. 23.

NOTICE.

Estate of Andrew B. Miller, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ANDREW B. MILLER, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. SILAS M. HORNER, Adm'r.

Oct. 26.

NOTICE.

Estate of James Walker, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of JAMES WALKER, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Strasburg township—he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement. ABRAHAM KING, Adm'r, with the will annexed.

Nov. 9.

LAST NOTICE.

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GREAT BARGAINS!

NEW GOODS cheaper than ever!

George Arnold HAS just received, and now offers to the public, AS LARGE A STOCK OF FRESH GOODS, as has ever been offered to the public in this place—and at prices that cannot be beat.

The assortment is complete, having almost every article in the line of business, among which are

CHEAP CLOTHES, CASSINETS, FLANNELS, Blankets, Coatings, Cloakings, Cashmeres, &c. &c. &c. at prices that cannot fail to please.

THE LADIES' attention, particularly, is invited to a large and beautiful selection of FANCY GOODS.

Call, examine, and judge for yourselves; and if we cannot please, yet we will be pleased to see you.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5.

Also on hand for sale, all sizes of STOVES cheap.

G. A.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

3000 YDS. DOMESTIC GOODS, just finished and for sale low, at the Factory of the subscribers near Hanover, York county. Their stock consists of

700 yds. CASSINETTS, 300 do. Golden TWEEDE, 600 do. FLANNELS, 500 do. BLANKETS, double width, 400 do. KENTUCKY JEANS, 200 do. LINSEYS, 200 lbs. STOCKING YARN, different colors. All of which they offer either wholesale or retail, and at prices to suit the times.

Aug. 17.

S. DILLER & SON.

CALICOES.

PERSONS desirous of securing bargains in CALICOES, should call early at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, where they can buy good Calicoes for 4 cts. a first-rate article, warranted not to fade, for 6 1/2 cts. and such as will "astonish the natives," can be had for 10 and 12 1/2 cts.

Nov. 9.

THE LADIES

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of CLOAKINGS, ALPACAS, CASHMERES, MOUSLIN DE LAINES, SHADY and PLAIN MERINOES, SHAWLS, GREEN BAREGE, RIBBONS, and a variety of FANCY GOODS.

Nov. 2.

Calicoes! Calicoes!

AT R. W. McSHERRY'S Store, for 3 cts. a yard; good Madder colors a flip, worth 5 cts.; beautiful styles, 9 to 12 1/2.

Nov. 2.

SHAWLS.

A handsome assortment of Turkish, Cashmere, French Plaid, Woolen Shawls, handsome and very cheap, just opened at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

Black & Colored Kid Gloves.

CASHMERE do.; Hosiery, quite a variety. Cheap; Green Barege; Green Gaze. Vests, new style; Laces and Edges; French Worked Collars; Cap Nets; Ladies' Points and every article necessary for Ladies' wear, can now be had at WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 9.

PLAID and Shaded CLOAKINGS can be had remarkably low at RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 9.

VESTINGS.

A beautiful lot of Fancy, Silk Velvet, and Satin VESTING; also Gentlemen's GRAYATS, SUSPENDERS; Mohair, Ringgold, Polo Alto, Silk and Common Glazed Velvet, and Seal-skin CAPS—for sale at McSHERRY'S STORE.

Nov. 2.

Alpacas! Alpacas!

THE Cheapest and Richest can be had by calling early at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

G



THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 4, 1847.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania will assemble at Harrisburg to-morrow. The Message of the Governor will probably be delivered on Wednesday. If received in time, we shall give it next week.

Melancholy Accident.

On Wednesday last, whilst some boys were engaged in cutting down a tree near a school-house in Reading township, it fell on an only son of Mr. JACOB HUNTER, and killed him instantly. He was about 12 or 14 years of age.

A Whig County meeting was held in Perry county on the 29th ult. and Delegates appointed to the State Convention favorable to Gen. Irvin. At the same meeting, however, the following resolution, complimentary to our townsmen, Hon. JAMES COOPER, was passed by acclamation:

Resolved, That we recognize in the Hon. JAMES COOPER, of Adams county, an ardent and unflinching Whig, whose remarkable and signal services in defence of the Whig cause, are by us gratefully remembered: and we hope the day is not far distant when higher honors await him.

Rev. J. E. GRANT, late of Gettysburg Seminary, has taken charge of St. Paul's church (Lutheran) Washington City, D. C.

Paper Mill Destroyed.

The extensive Paper Mill, at Papertown, six miles south of Carlisle, was entirely consumed by fire on Christmas night. The building and machinery were valued at \$8,000, and there was no insurance. The property belonged to the estates of Joseph Knox and John McClure. Wm. B. Mullin, Esq. carried on the business, and had an insurance of \$1000 on his stock. His loss, however, exceeds the insurance by more than \$1,000. It is not known how the fire originated.

The long protracted and interesting case which has been in progress for weeks in the Circuit Court at Washington, Mrs. Conner claiming to be the widow of the late Gen. Van Ness, was concluded on Wednesday last—the Jury deciding, under instruction of the Court, against the plaintiff. Appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the U. States.

A bill to purchase the papers of the late Gen. Alexander Hamilton, passed the Senate of the U. States on Monday last, by a vote of 23 to 12. These papers relate to all the most prominent acts of the Revolutionary war, as well as to topics arising subsequently to that war. They will furnish a most interesting history to the public.

The Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, at present a member of Congress from Illinois, has been elected by the Legislature a Senator of the U. States, for six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed Mr. Semple.

It is said that Wm. W. Irwin, of Pittsburgh, at present Charge des Affaires at Copenhagen, is to be recalled, and Robert P. Flenniken, of Uniontown, Fayette county, appointed in his stead.

Massachusetts.

An election was held on Monday last, in two Congressional districts of Massachusetts, which failed to elect at the regular election. Hon. Daniel P. King and Hon. John G. Palfrey, (whigs) were elected. The whole delegation in Congress is now Whig.

Iowa.

The official vote for Governor, as declared to the Legislature, is—

Amel Briggs (loco)	6,589
Thomas M Knight (whig)	6,528
Loco majority.	151

In the House, the three independents hold the balance of power, as well as in the joint vote of the Legislature.

The Virginia Regiment.

The Virginians, it appears, have had some difficulty in filling up their regiment for the Mexican war. One of the captains went on to Philadelphia, to raise men to fill up his company, and in 24 hours succeeded in obtaining fifty volunteers. There seems to be but little trouble to raise volunteers in Pennsylvania. John F. Hamtramck, of Jefferson county, has been appointed Colonel of the Virginia regiment; Beverly Randolph, of Warren, Lieut. Col.; and Jubal A. Earley, of Franklin, Major. One of the companies is from Martinsburg, of which E. G. Alburtis, Esq., Editor of the Republican, has been elected Captain. About 12 or 15 citizens of Hagerstown have joined the Martinsburg company.

The warm words in the H. of Representatives, between Mr. Davis, of Ky., and Mr. Bayly, of Va., in which the lie was given, as published by us last week, led to a correspondence preparatory to an honorable settlement—which coming to the ears of some friends, legal process was resorted to, and Mr. Bayly was arrested, and placed under bonds to keep the peace. Mr. Davis got off to Baltimore before he was taken, and waited there for some days upon Mr. Bayly—but the latter not coming on, Mr. D. returned on Wednesday last, and also entered into bonds to keep the peace.

The Legislature of Maryland assembled at Annapolis on Monday last. The Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Delegates. Whig officers were elected in both Houses.

Death of Senator Barrow.

It is with feelings of unfeigned sorrow that we record the death of the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, Hon. ALEXANDER BARROW. He went on to Baltimore on Friday week, and was attacked with a severe cold on that night, to which rapidly succeeded other symptoms of an alarming character, which yielded not to the skill of the most eminent physicians of Baltimore and Philadelphia, who were in attendance. He expired on Tuesday morning, in full possession of his faculties. Messrs. Archer and Crittenden, of the Senate, and Messrs. Crozier, Bell, Gentry, Foote, and Gov. Vance, of the House of Representatives, were with him at the last solemn scene. His little son, a lad of 12 years of age, was the only one of his family with him. His wife and the remainder are in Louisiana. A post mortem examination was had, when it was discovered that the immediate cause of death was an organic disease of long standing, which had been aggravated by the severe cold with which he had been attacked.

Mr. Barrow was a man of elevated character, kind heart, and manly bearing, one of the noblest spirits (remarks the Intelligencer) that ever adorned and dignified the Senatorial body. The deep feeling which pervaded the Senate on the sudden loss of one so honored and esteemed, united that body altogether for the transaction of any business on Tuesday, and it adjourned immediately. The remains of the deceased were brought on from Baltimore on Tuesday evening; and on arriving at the depot it was found that the whole body of the Senate, its President and officers, had spontaneously assembled there, all of whom, with the chief officers of the City Government and numerous private friends, followed the body in solemn and silent procession to the Capitol, where it was deposited for the night.

On Wednesday the solemn event was announced in the Senate by Mr. Johnson, of La. in the most impressive manner. He was followed by Messrs. Benton, Breese, and Hannegan. Mr. Crittenden made an attempt to speak, but he was so overpowered by his emotions, that he was compelled to resume his seat. The Intelligencer says—"The scene presented in the Senate yesterday was more affecting than any similar occasion ever drew forth in either House of Congress. The deep emotion under which each successive Senator paid the earnest tribute of affection and admiration to the shining and winning virtues of the deceased, gave to the eloquence of speech all the touching eloquence of the heart, and moved many an eye to tears; but when at length he who stood amongst the nearest in private friendship to the deceased, and amongst the highest in esteem and attraction himself, and to whose eloquent lips every face turned in deepened anticipation—when he rose, and with moistened eyes, essayed to speak, but found his own firm heart overpowered and utterance denied to him, every heart melted in painful sympathy."

On Thursday, the funeral took place. The preparatory ceremonies took place in the Senate Chamber—at which were present both Houses of Congress, the President, members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished gentlemen. The opening prayer was by the Rev. Mr. Spole; the sermon and benediction by the Rev. Mr. Slicer. At one o'clock the funeral moved to the Congressional burying ground, where the body was deposited in the vault appropriated for deceased members of Congress. The Senate subsequently adjourned till Monday.

The House of Representatives also, after attending to the funeral, adjourned until Saturday.

There remains of Lieut. COCHRAN, of Columbia, who fell on the field of Resaca de la Palma, arrived at Baltimore on Monday last, in the barque Montgomery from New Orleans. Demonstrations of respect were paid to the remains, and they were under charge of the Eagle Artillery until Thursday morning, when they were placed in charge of a committee from Columbia, who had come on for the purpose.

It is now thought probable, from letters received at Washington, that the rumor of the murder of 130 American mariners at Los Angeles, in Upper California, is true. It is stated that Lt. Maddox, of Washington, is among the killed.

Written for the "Sentinel."

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

(ACROSTICAL.)
I am composed of 20 letters.
My 1 6 20 8 6 3 is a county in Kentucky.
My 2 12 19 13 3 6 is a county in Michigan.
My 3 11 18 8 9 11 is a city in Europe.
My 4 20 15 8 3 2 is a town in Maine.
My 5 17 12 12 is a town in Indiana.
My 6 11 20 is a river in Europe.
My 7 13 20 3 is a town in Switzerland.
My 8 9 12 5 13 6 is a town in Spain.
My 9 7 20 16 is a river in Europe.
My 10 6 14 13 9 5 is a town in Indiana.
My 11 5 8 19 14 is a town in France.
My 12 16 3 2 9 is a county in Mississippi.
My 13 8 15 1 19 is a town in Spain.
My 14 6 3 11 is a town in Asia.
My 15 19 5 14 1 3 is a town in Russia.
My 16 15 9 11 3 6 is a county in Michigan.
My 17 5 8 12 11 3 4 is a county in N. York.
My 18 9 20 12 is a town in Russia.
My 19 5 20 12 is a river in Europe.
My 20 2 11 14 is a girl in Europe.
My whole is a learned and distinguished gentleman of Pennsylvania.
Cashtown, Jan. 2d.

Gen. Scott.—This distinguished officer, accompanied by Major Smith, Captain Munroe, and Lieuts. Scott and Williams, arrived at New Orleans on the 15th ult., in the ship Union, from New York. They were all in fine health and spirits, and would leave in a few days for the seat of war.

The Bremen ship Ligonis, 110 days out, arrived in New York, on Tuesday, with over three hundred paupers, 34 of whom were dead, and as many more sent to the city hospital, in a hopeless condition. Another vessel, the Pontiac, arrived from Liverpool after a passage of 63 days. Nineteen passengers died on the way and the crew reduced nearly to starvation.

The Army.

The latest account is, that Gen. Taylor was to leave Monterey on the 10th Dec. for Victoria, with Gen. Twiggs' division, and a portion of Gen. Smith's brigade. It was reported that the Mexican Gen. Crea was there with 6,000 cavalry. Gen. Wool remained at Parais, and Gen. Worth was at Saltillo. It was believed in camp that Santa Anna had 28,000 men at San Luis Potosi.

Santa Anna is said to be purging his army of all the officers against whom there was the remotest suspicion of cowardice, and retaining only such as he had the most implicit confidence in their bravery and skill. Gen. Ampudia, Col. Canaco, and several others, have been imprisoned, charged with cowardice, and an order has been issued by Santa Anna, dooming to instant death any officer who shall disgrace his flag by cowardice or unofficer-like conduct in battle. Santa Anna is said to have the unlimited confidence of the soldiery.

Gen. Scott left New Orleans on the 2d ult. for the seat of war. The Delta says, he will proceed to Canango and organize the forces there; and about the 15th Jan. he will depart from Tampico, with such forces as can be drawn from the Rio Grande, and with such of the new levies as can reach him by that time. From Tampico he will take up the line of march to San Luis, and effecting a junction with Taylor's force, he will commence the siege of San Luis with a force of 15 or 20,000 men. If Santa Anna is disposed to peace, the terms will there be agreed upon; if he is determined to fight then there will be a considerable explosion of "villainous saltpetre" in and about the walls of San Luis.

New Year's day is noted every where as having been unusually warm and pleasant. At Philadelphia the thermometer ranged at 65°—and the warmth for the season is said to be unparalleled for 22 years past.

The line of magnetic telegraph between Philadelphia and Pittsburg is now in successful operation.

The Hard-Money Government.—Oliver Oldschool writes from Washington that Mr. Secretary Marcy being in want of \$1,000,000 at New Orleans, called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for that amount, whereupon Mr. Walker gave him drafts upon New York. But how am I to get the money to New Orleans? inquired the Secretary of War. Oh! you must get it there the best way you can, answered Mr. Secretary Walker. Thereupon Mr. Marcy had to purchase drafts on New Orleans, in violation of the great democratic law called the Sub Treasury law, and to the great scandal of all hard money, bank-hating Locofocos!

Hon. J. Q. Adams.—We regret to learn from the Boston papers, that this venerable statesman, in his eager zeal to get well enough to go to Washington, tried his strength too far, and fell while walking his chamber, bruising his person somewhat. His physician has forbidden him to think of going to Washington this winter.

After the 1st day of January, 1847, the independent treasury law requires all postages at the different offices throughout the country to be paid in gold and silver—and that the postmasters are compelled to demand and to receive nothing else than gold or silver for postage of letters, papers, &c.

Marriage and Death.—Mr. David Bain, of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., who was married to Miss Eliza Wallington, on Wednesday evening last, died on Thursday (the next) night. He retired to bed that evening in ordinary good health, and during the night his young wife awoke and found him dead by her side. He was about 40 years of age.

Fire and Loss of Life.—On the 26th ult. the wife of Mr. McCormick, residing in Farmers' Creek township, Jackson county, Iowa, went to a neighbor's for help in cutting wood, leaving in the house herself and two children. During her absence the house caught fire, and on her return, she found it a heap of smouldering ruins, and all that was dear to her on this earth buried therein.

Thanksgiving among the Indians.—Thanksgiving this year has been nearly universal in the United States, and has even extended to the Indians. John Ross, the principal chief of the Cherokees, appointed the 17th of December to be observed in this manner.

A Good Excuse.—The Wilkesbarre Advocate apologizes for "the dearth" in its columns last week, by stating that every hand depended on in the office, left in the volunteer company for Mexico.

CIRCULAR.

The Temperance Association of Pennsylvania, of every description, are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of the following Resolution, adopted at the State Convention, held at Harrisburg, in January last, a State Temperance Convention will again be held at Harrisburg, on WEDNESDAY the 7th instant. It is resolved, that the next annual State Temperance Convention be held in Harrisburg, on the Fourth Wednesday of January next, and that all the County Societies be strongly urged to send a full representation of Delegates to the same. It is also earnestly requested that all Associations which do not send Delegates to the proposed Convention, address a letter "To the President of the State Temperance Convention at Harrisburg," containing information relative to their respective Societies, so that satisfactory Temperance Statistics of the whole Commonwealth may thus be had.

By order of the State Committee.

There is no foundation for the rumors which have been flying through the country, of disasters to Gen. Taylor and our Army.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. John C. Lyon, Rev. JOHN NEANDER, missionary to the Jews in the city of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH R. DOERFEL, of Baltimore, late of Gettysburg.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Tannehill, Mr. GEORGE H. MULLER, to Miss ANN R. BAKER—both of this county.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. JOHN WADDELL, to Miss MARY ANN LYNN—both of Frederick county, Md.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. CHARLES A. HARTZELL, son of George J. Hartzell, Esq. to Miss HANNAH EBERT—both of Menallen township.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. WILLIAM PERRIS, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Mr. Jacob Mickle, Sen.—all of Franklin township.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. J. Albert, Mr. JOHN SPANGLER, of Mountjoy township, to Miss LYDIA ANN GRISMAN, of Germany township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. ISAAC SELL, of Littlestown, to Miss REBECCA WEINMILLER, of Germany township.

DIED.

On the 35th ult. ELI DAVIEL, son of Mr. George Plank, in the 21st year of his age.

On the 26th ult. Mrs. SARAH WALTER, wife of Mr. George Walter, of Franklin township, in the 34th year of her age.

Suddenly, at his residence in Menallen township, on the 7th Dec., Mr. HENRY PERKINS, Sen. in the 83d year of his age. The deceased was a native of Heidelberg township, Northampton county.

At Baltimore, on the 30th ult. Mr. HENRY HUNT, in the 35th year of his age.

NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Walter, deceased. LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of HENRY WALTER, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB G. WALTER,

Adm'r de bonis non.

Jan. 4.

AN ADDRESS.

WILL be delivered by the Rev. Dr. SCHNEIDER, in the English Lutheran Church, on Sabbath Evening the 10th of January, in continuation of the series of Addresses in behalf of the Temperance cause. It is expected that the other Churches will be closed, as usual, on the occasion.

COMMITTEE.

Jan. 4.

List of Officers

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, January 1st, 1847.

A. Allison Francis
B. Armstrong Sarah
C. Blair John
D. Boyd James
E. Bayle Isabella
F. Beamer Michael
G. Bixler Barbara
H. Berry Mary J.
I. Blocher John
J. Brown Hannah
K. Bear Dicy
L. Benner Daniel
M. Black Mary or Ann
N. Barro H. John
O. Black James
P. Brown Hannah
Q. Berkeley W. Andrew
R. Blakely Jane Susan
S. Elean David
T. Beamer Philip J.
U. Black John

C. Chorpenney Franklin
D. Clapsaddle David
E. Coyle Elie
F. Chambers C. A.
G. Crofoot W. J. Capt.
H. Carson Uriah
I. Cassatt Sarah
J. Comfort Henry
K. Cobean Betsey
L. Cope Elie

D. Drowery Adam
E. Dottarar Henry
F. Demard Julian
G. Dickinson John
H. Deitrich Mary
I. Deitrich Wm. M.
J. Eckenrode Nicholas
K. Eppley David
L. Ervin Ann
M. Essick Ludwig

F. French G. Cyms
G. Fink Samuel
H. Floyd George
I. Freil O. J.
J. Groop John
K. Gibson Esther
L. Garnett Thomas
M. Gmitter Elizabeth
N. Good David

H. Haas Valentine
I. Hersby John
J. Hart F. Samuel
K. Hoffman Julia
L. Herold Benjamin
M. Harr Harnet A.
N. Hill Martin
O. Haninger John

I. & J. Ives H. A.
J. Jamison David
K. Leonard Mary
L. Lindsey Elizabeth
M. Little George
N. Linn Ann
O. Linn William

Jan. 4.

STRAYS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hamilton township, 1 1/2 miles west of Fairfield, about the last of November, a RED COW, short tailed, with some white on the belly, about 8 years old, and a BRINDLE HIFFER, with some white in the forehead about 3 years old. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY MARTIN.

Dec. 28.

Grand Jury—January Term.

Franklin—James Russell, Daniel Kuhn, Harrison M'Knight.

Mountjoy—Jacob Baumgardner.

Borough—Wm. W. Paxton, S. McCreary.

Hamilton—William Walter.

Union—Jeremiah Gitt, Benjamin Landis.

Huntington—Peter Deemer, Jesse Johns, Hiram Metcalf.

Sraban—John Tate, jr. Michael Saltzgeber, jr. Joseph Leas.

Menallen—Henry Febl.

Reading—Jesse Myers.

Mountpleasant—Andrew Little, Jacob Fieser.

Cumberland—Eli Horner.

Littimore—Charles Rebert, Isaac Tudor.

Germany—Theobald Himes, Jas. Spalding.

General Jury.

Reading—William Jones.

Cumberland—John Hunter, Cornelius Lott.

Huntington—Wm. Wietman, of H. Daniel Funk.

Borough—Andrew Polley.

Germany—John Bowers, George Will.

Sraban—Samuel Longenecker, Peter Monfort, Ralph Ficks, David Heindard, Jacob Cassatt, Samuel Deindorf.

Franklin—Jacob Ledy, Henry Mickle.

Hamilton—Robert Simmonds, Hugh F. M'Gaughey, Joseph Musselman, John F. Kerr, George W. Irvin.

Tyrone—Peter Fidler, of G. Wm. Stahe.

Mountpleasant—David Demaree, Abraham Reever, Michael Geiselman.

Liberty—Henry Gordon.

Freedom—Andrew Reid.

Littimore—David Newcomer, Moses Myers.

Mountjoy—John Horner.

Berwick—Jas. Simmons, Ambrose M'Farlane.

Hamilton—John West.

Union—John Bart.

Menallen—Jacob Comfort, jr.

Jan. 4.

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE

A FARM,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, between Bonaughtown and Littlestown, 3 miles from the latter place, and one mile from the road, adjoining Jacob Smith, Egbert Eckert and others, containing

42 ACRES,

on which is erected a two-story Brick House,

and Stable; a well of water near the house; about 50 Apple and Peach Trees—About THIRTY ACRES are in WOODLAND—the rest good cleared land.

The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known on application to the subscriber, residing thereon.

ADAM SPITLER.

Nov. 30.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. IRVINE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE SHEREN and JAMES M'DIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 18th day of January next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who or they shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,

Dec. 10, 1846.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or Country Produce.

Gettysburg, March 23.

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

HANDBILLS, BLANKS,

And Printing of every description,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

Nov. 30.

VALUABLE LANDS AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, at the Court-house in Gettysburg,

On Saturday the 16th of January next,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., a

Valuable Farm,

situate within a mile of Gettysburg, on the road leading from the last mentioned place to Emmitsburg. The Farm contains about

150 ACRES,

is productive, and handsomely and conveniently situated. It comprises the best portion of the tract formerly owned by Col. M. C. CLARKSON.

The improvements are a Log Dwelling House,

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC

For the Year of our Lord

1847.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
FEB. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
MARCH 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
APRIL 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
MAY 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
JUNE 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
JULY 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
AUG. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
SEPT. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
OCT. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
NOV. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					
DEC. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

NOTICE.

Estate of George Loy, sen. deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE LOY, sen. late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
GEORGE LOY, Jr. Adm'r.
Dec. 7.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Glacken, sen. deceased.
LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN GLACKEN, sen. late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Emmitsburg, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
AUGUSTIN TANEY, Ex'r.
Nov. 23.

NOTICE.

Estate of Wm. O. Sprigg, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of WM. O. SPRIGG, late of Washington county, Md., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Hagerstown, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
WM. MOTTER.
Nov. 23.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Palmer, sen. deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN PALMER, sen. late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Mountpleasant township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
JOHN PALMER, Jr. Adm'r.
Nov. 23.

LAST NOTICE.

Estate of Catharine Comfort, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CATHARINE COMFORT, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
HENRY COMFORT, Adm'r.
Nov. 23.

WM. RUTHRAUFF

WILL sell FLANNELS, all Wool, and a variety of colors, for 25 and 31 1/2 cents. Superior Flannels for 37 1/2 and 50 cents. Linsey and Flannels, handsome and cheap, and first-rate Kersyes for 12 1/2.
Nov. 2.

MUSLINS

A T MSHERRY'S Store, for 4 cts and up, also Cotton Flannels 8 cts and upwards.
Nov. 2.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,
Dental Surgeon,
has located permanently in Gettysburg, and as this is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.
177 Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.
177 Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.
May 11.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. BRAZIER
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Tangytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph MARRAS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of



CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.
Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles, for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatic Pain, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.
177 They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.
Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

W. O. A. HAY
WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandy, Glass, RUMS, WHISKEYS, CORDIALS AND BITTERS of all qualities and prices.

177 M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles to their line, give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.
York, Feb. 23.



Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of "Borthen Cars" between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.
Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.
Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.
Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.
Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.
177 All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.
Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.
Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.
HENRY KAUFFELT.
York, April 20.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!

Steam Refined Sugar Candles.

12 1/2 Cents per pound, Wholesale.

J. RICHARDSON, No. 42 Market street PHILADELPHIA, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very Superior Steam Refined Candles at the low price of \$12 1/2 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.
He also offers all kinds of goods in the Confectionery and Print line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.
Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number 42, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
J. J. RICHARDSON.
Aug. 31.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle, PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.
Feb. 2.

A variety of Blanks.

Constantly on hand and for sale at the Office.

GREAT BARGAINS!

NEW GOODS
Cheaper than Ever!

George Arnold

HAS just received, and now offers to the public, AS LARGE A STOCK OF FRESH GOODS, as has ever been offered to the public in this place—and at prices that cannot be beat.
The assortment is complete, having almost every article in the line of business, among which are

CHAMP CLOTHS,

CASSINETTS, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Coatings, Cloakings, Cashmeres, &c. &c. &c. at prices that cannot fail to please.

177 The LADIES' attention, particularly, is invited to a large and beautiful selection of

FANCY GOODS.

Call, examine, and judge for yourselves; and if we cannot please, yet we will be pleased to see you.
Gettysburg, Oct. 3.

177 Also on hand for sale, all sizes of STOVES cheap.
G. A.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

3000 YDS. DOMESTIC GOODS, just finished and for sale low, at the Factory of the subscribers near Hanover, York county. Their stock consists of 700 yds. CASSINETTS, 300 do. Golden TWEED, 600 do. FLANNELS, 500 do. BLANKETS, double width 400 do. KENTUCKY JEANS, 200 do. LINSEYS, 200 lbs. STOCKING YARN, different colors. All of which they offer either wholesale or retail, and at prices to suit the times.
S. DILLER & SON.
Aug. 17.

CALICOES.

PERSONS desirous of securing bargains in CALICOES, should call early at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, where they can buy good Calicoes for 4 cts, a first-rate article, warranted not to fade or run, and such as will astonish the natives; can be had for 10 and 12 1/2 cts.
Nov. 9.

THE LADIES

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of CLOAKINGS, ALPACAS, CASHMERES, MOUSLIN DE LAINE, SHAWLS, and PLAIN MERINOES, SHAWLS, GREEN-BAREGE, RIBBONS, and a variety of Fancy Goods.
R. W. MSHERRY.
Nov. 2.

Calicoes! Calicoes!

A T R. W. MSHERRY'S Store, for 3 cts a yard, good Madder colors a 1/2 p. worth 8 cts, beautiful styles, 9 to 12 1/2.
Nov. 2.

SHAWLS.

A handsome assortment of Turkish, Cashmere, French Plaid, Woolen Shawls, handsome and very cheap, just opened at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.
Nov. 9.

Black & Colored Kid Gloves.

CASHMERE do.; Hosiery, quite a variety, Cheap; Green Barege; Green Gauze Veils, new style; Laces and Edges; French Worked Collars; Cap Nets; Ladies' Points and every article necessary for Ladies' wear, can now be had at WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.
Nov. 9.

Plaid and Shaded CLOAKINGS can be

had remarkably low at RUTHRAUFF'S.
Nov. 9.

VESTINGS.

A beautiful lot of Fancy, Silk Velvet, and Satin VESTING; also Gentlemen's CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS; Mohair, Ring gold, Polo Alto, Silk and Common Glazed, Velvet, and Seal-skin CAPS—for sale at MSHERRY'S STORE.
Nov. 2.

Alpacas! Alpacas!

THE Cheapest and Richest can be had by calling early at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.
Nov. 9.

Groceries and Queensware.

JUST received, a full supply of Groceries and Queensware, which will be sold low.
R. W. MSHERRY.
Nov. 2.

MUSLINS.

BROWN and White Muslins unusually low. Canton Flannels, all colors, very cheap, superior Doeskin and Bleached C. Flannels at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.
Nov. 9.

Cashmeres, and Dress Goods.

VERY cheap and handsome styles of CASHMERES and M. DE LAINE, for sale at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, Chambersburg street.
Nov. 9.

CLOTHS, CASHMERES, CASSINETTS, &c.

JUST received at the Cheap Store of R. W. MSHERRY, Cloths, 75 cts. a yard and up; Cashmeres, plain and fancy, 25 cts. a yard and up; Cassinets, 25 cts. and up; Kentucky Jeans, Kersyes, Linseys, Flannels, all wool, 25 cts. a yard and up, Tickings, Checks, Gingham, Cotton Stripes, &c.
Nov. 2.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND QUEENWARE, all of which will be sold very low at R. W. MSHERRY'S STORE.
Nov. 2.

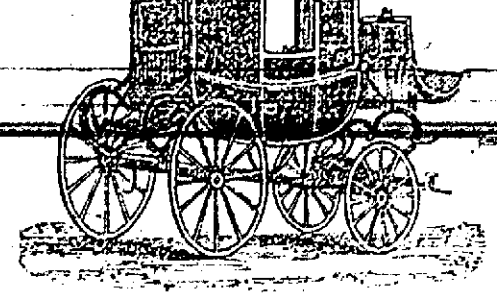
Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, all kinds of

STOVES,

which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call and see
GEORGE ARNOLD.
Aug. 31.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckinghams) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials, and by the best workmen. 177 Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH.
Gettysburg, April 20.

CARRIAGE-MAKING.

New Establishment.

DANNER & ZIEGLER

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased a portion of the Carriage-making Establishment for many years past occupied by David Little, and erected additions thereto, in East Middle Street, Gettysburg, Pa., where they are now carrying on the Carriage-making Business on an extensive scale. They have a large number of the best workmen engaged, and a heavy stock of the choicest materials on hand, which enable them to turn out, at the shortest notice, neat and substantial

COACHES,

Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Sulkies, Jerseys, and, in short, every thing in their line of business. They feel confident that no jobs can be put up of workmanship superior to their own, and cannot but believe that those purchasing from them will very readily be convinced, that they are "in advance of all opposition."

They invite the public to inspect their work, and at the same time give the assurance that it will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

177 Repairing done at short notice, at moderate rates.

177 Best Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for anything in their line.

DON'T MISTAKE THE PLACE—in East Middle street, a few doors from Baltimore street, and formerly occupied by David Little.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand, Castings for Machinery, of all kinds—for Thrashing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

STEELER PROVERS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Thrashing Machines,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent Two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

177 Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

AGENT WANTED FOR THIS COUNTY.

THE business will be to procure subscribers for, and sell, when published, a large, new, splendid township Map of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. The qualifications required are a small capital of \$100, sobriety, integrity, industry, energy, and active business talents. Information of the terms of the agency (which are liberal) will be given on application, POST OFFICE, Gettysburg.

ALEXANDER HARRISON,

Superintending Agent, 83 South 7th street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 14.

An Important Letter.—Please read it.

The following letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell, Mass., but speaks the uniform language of hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried, and therefore know how to appreciate Jayne's Expectorant.

Lowell, Mass. Jan. 27, 1841.

Dear Sir—I have used your medicine (so universally known by the name of Jayne's Expectorant) in my practice for a number of years, and can most truly say, that I have been more successful in the use of that as a mild, safe, and thorough Expectorant, than of any which I have ever used.

It is best for the following obvious reasons. It does not, if given in proper doses, occasion a disagreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs and prostrate the system, like most other Expectorants in common use; nor does it abate the appetite of the patient, like other nauseating medicines, which have been used by the faculty. In a word, it is nearly or quite the thing which has been sought for by many of the faculty for ages gone by.

I remain, your S^t.

Dr. David Jayne.

177 The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg.

PRODUCE.

THE highest price will be given for Dried PEACHES, APPLES, FLAXSEED, TIMOTHY SEED, and SHILL BARKS, at R. W. MSHERRY'S.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

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Adams Sentinel.

The Volunteers.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. BAKER, of Illinois, Colonel of a regiment of volunteers from that State, recently returned from Mexico, and who has resigned his seat in the present Congress, to take effect on the 15th Jan., offered a resolution, which he said had been drawn up by the Secretary of War, and had the approval of Gen Taylor, that clothing should be delivered to the volunteers, at the price which the said clothing has cost the Government—the price to be deducted from their pay, and clothing not used to be returned to the government. Col. Baker then addressed the House with his accustomed earnestness and rapidity. His speech was listened to by a crowded House and galleries with the most profound attention.

He said that the Army in Mexico needed more men and more money, and they needed both now, immediately—at once. The army was deficient in the necessary numerical force. The country they had captured covered an immense tract, and it would require large forces of men to garrison Monterey, Saltillo, Camargo, Matamoros, and other points of country which had been secured. According to Mr. Baker, there were but 11,000 men belonging to our forces in Mexico—available men, after the places taken had been garrisoned. Mexico was better prepared to make a war now than she was when the war commenced. The Mexicans did not yet believe that we could conquer their country, and during the existence of the war they had become more nationalized than they had been, and many of the Mexicans had made heroic sacrifices to save themselves and their country.

We had really done little or nothing to conquer a peace. The President had recently called out nine or ten new regiments, but they were very far from being upon the ground. At most they were but about seven thousand men.—Mexico had 25,000 men, and some of them her bravest people.

Six months ago we sent into the field twenty-six regiments. They went into the service with high hopes and eager expectations, but alas, how many of them slept upon the banks of the Rio Grande. About 2000 men, of the best blood of the nation, who had never seen the enemy, found a grave upon the banks of the Rio Grande. The country had proved most sickly, and the army had suffered most severely.

Even the young men of the service had been among the greatest sufferers. In some regiments one-seventh and one-eighth had died from the exposure to the climate, the want of water, and the change of food! What those men had done they had done for fame, glory, love of country. It was cold blooded cruelty to desire that these men should be called to endure another campaign, when by a prompt and energetic war we could procure a peace before another campaign.

He spoke not now as a volunteer officer, but as a Representative of the People. We were to have peace some time. Let it come as soon as we could secure it. It must come at some time. If it was not meant to prosecute the war further, it was better to withdraw the troops now. But he supposed there was to be no retreat, and God forbid that there should be any. He stood not here to ask how money could be procured or how more men could be provided.

He was sure, however, that we had both the means and the energy to prosecute the war. The sentiment of the American people and the sentiment of the Army was for a short, sudden war. The soldiers panted for battle, and they needed only succor and encouragement from home to give efficiency to their arms. He was sure that more volunteers could be procured, and he knew that more were ready to join the army from his own State.

Mr. Baker continued: What was to be done ought to be done at once. If the volunteers were to be paid more than \$7 a month, they ought to receive it now, and it was better to pay them in money than in lands. He had seen volunteers, poor, emaciated, and suffering severely for the comforts of life.

He had known ten cents a pound to be paid for bread, twenty cents for poor sugar, and fifty cents a pound for cheese. It was a long time too before the Volunteers had received their pay—six months before the Illinois Volunteers received theirs. He cared not whether this war cost \$20,000,000 or \$100,000,000. Let the members of this House then be implored to do something and to act promptly.

He did not address his remarks to one party more than another. He knew the Whigs too well to address them upon a question of patriotism. Theirs had been tried and proved. But whether Whigs or Democrats, Bank men or no Bank men, Distribution men or anti-Distribution men, Sub Treasury men or anti-Sub Treasury men, 49 men or 54—(here there was a pause and loud laughter.)—Mr. Baker continued.

"Oh breathe not its name. Let it sleep in its shame!" (Renewed laughter.)

Returning to the party aspect of the question, Mr. Baker went on to show that the Whigs had fought as gallantly and with as great a numerical force as the Democrats. There were three Whig Senators who had sent their sons to the fight, and if there was any political contest in the Army it was as to who should serve the Country best.

The resolution offered by him was passed by acclamation through all the stages of action.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The steamship McKim, Capt. Page, arrived at New Orleans at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 20th ult., with dates from Brasos Santiago up to the 15th ult. and two days later from Monterey. Gen. Taylor was to move, in column, on the 8th, 9th and 10th ult., for Victoria, with about 1500 men. Victoria is equidistant from Monterey and Tampico, and it was supposed that Gen. Taylor would make that place his headquarters.

No further demonstration would be made towards San Luis Potosi until further orders from our Government.

The gallant Hamer, Brigadier General of the Ohio Volunteers, who acted a conspicuous part in the taking of Monterey, had died after a short illness. This will be sad news for his many friends in Ohio and throughout the Union. Gen. Hamer represented one of the districts of Ohio in the U. S. House of Representatives for some years.

Gen. Butler was in command of the district of country comprised within Saltillo, Monterey, and the Rio Grande.

Col. Harney arrived at Monterey on the 24th ult.

Gen. Wool was at Paris, 100 miles north of Chihuahua, with 1000 men.—Gen. Worth was at Saltillo, and will shortly have under his command 2000. Colonel Riley was at Monto Morelos with about 1000 men. Gen. Pillow was to move to Victoria on the 14th.

Santa Anna had sent out a detachment of 2000 men to destroy the water tanks between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi.

Gen. Taylor had imprisoned the Alcalde of Monterey and his son, and several *caliente hombres*, for furnishing money and horses to deserters from the American army. Old Rough and Ready, it is said, had threatened to hang this dignitary and his accomplices.

Gen. Wohl, who was for many years in the service of Mexico and who signalized himself in Texas and on the Rio Grande frontier, recently effected a landing at Laguna and had proceeded towards the Mexican capital. Gen. W. is a Frenchman by birth, retired to his native country a year or two since with a fortune, and has the reputation of being a brave officer.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The packet ship Norina arrived at New York on Wednesday with Mexican dates several days later than heretofore received, viz.: Vera Cruz December 2; Mexico November 27; Tampico November 25; and Chihuahua October 20.—The following is furnished by the New York Sun:

The war engrosses public attention in Mexico, and in recording the efforts making to strengthen Santa Anna's army, the editors and newspaper correspondents generally agree that the *last struggle* is to be made at San Luis Potosi. No effort is apparent to prepare the public mind for negotiations, except such as casual allusions to the approaching session of Congress and the deliberations of that body upon the melancholy condition of the Republic.

The church has been pressed into the service of the country, Government having exacted contributions upon the property of "the secular and regular clergy" to the amount of two millions of dollars, for which drafts have been issued as follows: on the Archbishop \$1,000,000; on the Bishop of Puebla \$400,000; on the Bishop of Caudalaxara \$200,000; on the Bishop of Michoacan \$170,000; on the Bishop of Oajaco \$100,000; on the Bishop of Durango \$80,000. Popular opinion was in favor of this exaction, as the church had recently shown itself too officious in the cause of the monarchists.

While these contributions are being levied throughout the country, large amounts of specie are being exported.—The steamer Clyde alone took \$1,600,000 in specie to England, on the 2d ult. from Vera Cruz.

Despatches from Santa Anna were received at the capital on the 23d ultimo, dated at San Luis Potosi. He had made arrangements to post his troops at certain quarters not made public. He presses the Government for more resources.

Accounts from San Luis praise the discipline and valor of the army. There were twenty-five thousand men, with fifty-two pieces of artillery. Five thousand additional troops were expected daily. The magazines of powder and the stores of balls and other missiles are said to exceed belief. Every piece of iron that can be found is converted into pikes or other deadly weapons. In one storehouse alone there are two hundred mechanics working day and night, mounting guns and manufacturing munitions of war. There are five hundred more at work in the fortifications, which are being strengthened in every possible manner. One thousand women, filled with enthusiasm in the national cause, had come down to the camp from San Diego and Tlascala, to aid in making articles for the soldiers.

Santa Anna had a grand review of the whole army on the 13th November. It is described as a magnificent pageant.—So overpowered was he by the boundless enthusiasm which greeted him as he passed along the lines that his feelings overcame him, and the tears rolled down his swarthy cheeks, amid the prolonged huzzas of the various regiments, and cries of "Victory or Death!" "God and Liberty!" "Long live Santa Anna!" "We will beat the Yankees this time!" &c.

Provisions were pouring into the camp in immense quantities. Language is said to fail in attempting a description of the formidable preparations making at San Luis. There was to be the last

great struggle. There, say the newspapers, will the fate of Mexico be decided, and farther resistance, it is said, will be useless. Fears were entertained, however, that even there the fortune of war would be against them, and accordingly we find preparations going on to defend the road to the capital. Forts were being erected at various points, and the passes were being strengthened; but these works do not seem to progress very rapidly.

Santa Anna's evacuation of Tampico is defended on the ground of his inability to resist the vessels of war; and that port being one in which the yellow fever rages fiercely eight months in the year, the editors predict that it will become a grave for thousands of Americans, as it was for the invading Spaniards.

California.—Accounts from Monterey to the 19th September state that the elections were held in California in regular form, agreeably to the form of government instituted by Commodore Stockton. In San Juan, Don Mateo Peron was elected Alcalde. In Monterey, Don Walter Colton, a parson, and Chaplain of the frigate Congress, was elected Alcalde, having beaten half a dozen competitors. Don Milton Little was elected to act as his substitute in case of sickness or absence.

The first trial by jury took place at Monterey, in which an American and a Mexican appear to have been the parties. Mr. Colton presided as judge; the jury was composed of individuals who, from their names, appear to have been half Americans, half Mexicans. The verdict seems to have given general satisfaction.

The destination of the Pennsylvania Regiment is direct to Point Isabel, by way of New Orleans. It will not, therefore, be concentrated again until the arrival of all the companies at the first named place.

The Pittsburg Journal gives the following among the incidents of the departure, which was witnessed by thousands:

A dog belonging to a private in the Du Quette Grays, yesterday attempted to follow his master on board the New England. The officers had him thrown overboard. The faithful animal continued to swim round the boats, howling piteously, and making vain attempts to get on board to his master. The crowd on shore shouted to the Captain to take the dog on board, and the soldier declared that if he was no longer would desert.—Captain Herron at last consented, and as the poor creature was drawn on board and bounded forward to his master, the crowd on shore gave a deafening shout of applause.

A good story is told of old "Rough and Ready," who accompanied Gen. Worth's Brigade to Saltillo, in connection with the march into that place. As they approached within a few miles of it, they were met by a courier from the Alcalde, or chief governor of the city, who presented to the General a very formidable looking despatch. A halt was called, and the General's interpreter was ordered to give a translation of the document. It opened with an expostulation of the injustice of the war on the part of the Americans—alleged that it was prosecuted for the purposes of conquest, rapine and plunder—protested against the further advance of the General's forces—threatened him with the retribution that must follow, and—but the General stopped the translator in the middle of a sentence, with—"Are you through, sir?" "No," was the reply, "I have not read half of it, yet!"

"O, I'll hear no more of it," said the General; "March!" He ordered the bugler to sound the advance, and again the column was in motion.

Mexican Runners.—The New York Sun says that the Mexicans have organized a division of troops called "Runners," to harass the Americans in marching, and cut off straggling parties. They already number ten thousand men, armed with lances and matchlocks—old muskets, which the scarcity of arms compels them to use. These forces are commanded by experienced officers.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* of Saturday, mentions the existence of a report, that when the boat left the Somers to attack the Creole, anchored under the guns of the castle of San Juan, signals were made on board of an English man-of-war in the offing, to inform the Mexican commander of the danger which threatened the vessel under his protection. It is added that the attack on the Creole would have been defeated had the signals been understood. Rumor goes on to state, that the administration is about to ask from England an explanation of this circumstance.

A letter published in the Richmond Whig states that the only Whig Editor in the State of South Carolina has gone to Mexico in the regiment from that State.

Our neighbors at Reading have acted in a very liberal spirit towards the company of Volunteers for the war, which has left that borough. In accordance with the resolutions of a public meeting, the Town Council has appropriated \$1000 toward the immediate relief of the families of the members of the company.

Before the departing of the Pennsylvania Regiment from Pittsburg, the "Young Men's Bible Society" of that city distributed among the volunteers 850 copies of the Bible and Testament in English and German.

The late mild spell of weather has again cleared the Susquehanna of ice, and navigation has been resumed.

LATEST FROM THE FLEET.

Loss of the U. S. Brig Somers—over Twenty Men Drowned—Capture of Americans by the Mexicans—Situation of the U. S. Squadron.

We learn, says the New Orleans Delta, from Purser Warrington, that the U. S. brig-of-war Somers was capsized, and sunk in a few minutes, in a heavy squall from the North, on the 24th Dec. at 9 o'clock, P. M. off Green Island. There were 80 persons on board, of whom it was supposed at the time, 29 had perished, and among them were Passed Midshipmen H. A. Hanson and J. Ringgold Hyenson.

Since then sixteen out of the thirty-nine have drifted ashore, one of whom died from exposure. Eight men went ashore on hen-coops, near Vera Cruz, and were taken prisoners of war by the Mexicans. Great credit is due the officers and crews of the English and French vessels of war at anchor near the Somers at the time: every assistance possible on their part was rendered.

On the 25th ult., Midshipman R. Clay Rogers and Dr. J. H. Wright, with a boat's crew from the Somers, went for the purpose of reconnoitering below Vera Cruz. When Rogers, Dr. Wright and a seaman had gone some distance from the boat, they were surrounded by seven Mexican soldiers. Mr. Rogers and the seaman were made prisoners, and sent to the Castle of Perote.

Com. Conner arrived at Anton de Lizardo on the 13th ult. on board the Princeton, and went on board the frigate Raritan as his flag ship. The sloop John Adams was blockading Vera Cruz.

Some strange developments have been made in the Iowa Legislature, which are thus stated in the St. Louis Republican, on the authority of a letter from Iowa city, where the Legislature holds its sessions:

On the 8th inst., immediately on the establishing of the House after dinner of that day, Mr. King, member from Keokuk county, (a Whig, but representing a Locofoco county,) rose in his place and asked leave to make a statement, which was granted. He then informed the House that Mr. Marshall, a lawyer from Lee county, had been negotiating with him, from the second day of the session up to that time, to vote for Gen. Dodge for the U. S. Senate; that his first offer was a *suit of clothes* and \$100 in cash, which was increased, as he held off for higher wages, to the promise of a "fat office" and as "much money as he wished."

He stated also that Marshall told him "there were \$6000 there to secure Dodge's election," and that on Tuesday Marshall gave him fifteen dollars "to bind the bargain," which he (King) by the advice of friends took. These are the leading facts. When King took his seat, Clifton and Conlee, Locofoco 'possums,' rose and stated that they too could "take an unfold" whenever interrogated.

The House at once raised a committee to investigate the facts, and the sergeant at arms took Marshall into custody.

To give Mr. King an excuse for voting for Dodge, a set of instructions were procured, directing him to vote for Democratic Senators. Mr. King made allusion to these instructions in his speech; said that every man who signed them "voted against him;" that he "received his instructions at the ballot box;" that he was "elected as a Whig," and should vote with his party.

Lynch Law in Illinois.—A band of regulators, a gang of men who profess to be good, law-abiding citizens, and in the name and under the profession of ridding the country of thieves, counterfeiters and rascals, have been guilty of a number of outrages, such as releasing some of their gang who were in custody of the civil officers; whipping several of the members of the grand jury by whom the indictment had been found, and also every man they could catch, who had obeyed the sheriff's summons to act as a posse or guard. Some of these were from Kentucky, and the Governor of the State has taken measures to bring them to justice.

Shot.—A negro, the steward of the Pearl street Hotel, Cincinnati, was shot on the night of the 16th ult. by a gentleman, a boarder in the house. It appears that the negro had been in the habit of peeping through the window of the gentleman's chamber at an early hour in the morning—the gentleman having been recently married. The negro has died from his wound, and the gentleman has given bail for his appearance at court.

An Ingenious Trick.—One of the prisoners at Sing Sing escaped on Wednesday last by an ingenious expedient. The keepers at night ascertain that each prisoner is in his cell by the hand, which is thrust through the bars. The prisoner manufactured a hand, and employed one of his fellow prisoners to stick it in the bars of his cell, while he himself remained in the workshops, from which he easily escaped. He had carved the hand in his cell, carrying out the shavings every morning to the workshop.

The fine steamer *Mohegan* was wrecked on Saturday week, in Long Island Sound, on her trip from Bridgeport, Connecticut, to New York. She struck on Gateway Rock, about amidships, and the concussion was so great that she filled to the hurricane deck before reaching the beach. The crew and passengers were saved in three small boats. She had a very valuable cargo on board.

The Rev. JOHN STREET, of Philadelphia, on Christmas, furnished sixty-two families with 550 pounds of roasted beef, for their Christmas dinner.

From the Albany (Ga.) Patriot, Dec. 16.

Petrified Human Body Found.—We gathered the following facts from a gentleman of intelligence and undoubted veracity, who was an eye witness; they may therefore be relied upon as substantially correct.

A few weeks since, while engaged in digging a well in the lower part of Lowndes county, Ga. within about a mile of the Florida Line, the workmen found a human body, completely turned to chalk. They had mutilated the body considerably before they were aware what it was. After they discovered it was a human body, they succeeded in getting nearly or quite all the parts. Our informant with several other gentlemen of the vicinity visited the spot, and examined it carefully. They say there is not the least doubt of its being a human body. There were several teeth still remaining in the jaw, and the appearance of three having been extracted while the subject was living. The body when found was embedded in a stiff clay about thirty feet from the surface. The surrounding country is a flat pine forest, heavily timbered, no stream of water of any magnitude within ten miles. Our informant was strongly of the opinion that this body had belonged to one of the antediluvian race.

Extraordinary Trial for Murder.—In the Superior Court of Tennessee last week, a murder case was brought up, which is amongst the most extraordinary on record. The accused, Mrs. Mary Copeland, was convicted in the Overton Circuit Court, of the murder of Ruth Dougherty—both of them belonging to highly respectable families. The proof in the case showed that Mrs. Copeland was jealous of Miss Dougherty, and as the consequence, a most embittering state of feelings was engendered between them. Threats of personal violence were proved to have been made by each, but on the part of Mrs. Copeland her threats had ceased for many months before the fatal encounter—whilst on the part of Miss Dougherty, they were proved to have been repeated down to the time of her death. The killing occurred on the Sabbath. Mrs. Copeland was on her way to Church, evidently seeking to avoid coming in contact with Miss Dougherty—but on her way she was intercepted by the deceased, armed with a heavy hickory club. The proof left it somewhat doubtful how the encounter commenced, but most probably the deceased attacked the defendant with the club, and gave her two blows, one on the head and the other on the arm. The parties then closed, and in the scuffle the defendant stabbed the deceased with a knife, which caused her immediate death. This is the conclusion to which the Supreme Court arrived, and the Court was of opinion that the killing did not amount to murder, but either to manslaughter or justifiable homicide, and of consequence the judgment below was reversed, and the cause remanded for a new trial.

A New Territory.—The nucleus of a new State has just appeared in the North west. It is about to be christened the territory of Minnesota, (Mi-ne-so-ta) and, in some few years, it will be cleared, settled, peopled, and covered with a network of railroads and canals, and become a powerful State, represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators and a legion of members. Mr. Martin, of Wisconsin, which territory has just been emerged from its chrysalis, brought forward the bill, on Friday week, for establishing the territory beyond the limits of Wisconsin.

Desertion.—The Police Gazette advertises the names of 762 deserters, for each of whom a reward of \$30 is offered. It is not credible and would not be believed, if the list was not known to be published by order of the Adjutant General of the U. S. Army. Over 162 of this number have deserted since the 16th of October last.

Now, all this is disgraceful to the country and ought to, and must, be checked, especially as we are engaged in war. There are more deserters in one year from our force of 10,000 men, than from the French army of 300,000 soldiers.—By reference to the Police Gazette, this statement will appear beyond a doubt, however incredible it may seem. But when we consider that Volunteers in the U. S. service, waiting to be transported to the scene of active war, are obliged to depend upon the charity of their fellow-citizens for food and clothing, some of our surprise ought to be transferred from the deserting to the Government.—Secretaries of War, as well as other men, are always liable to have their deserts.

Horrible Casualty.—The Lexington (Va.) papers announce that on the night of the 17th ult. after the tremendous snow storm which occurred in that vicinity, the house of a Mr. Pettigrew, in the hollows of the House Mountain, about seven miles from Lexington, was burned to the ground. Mr. Pettigrew and one of his children were absent from home, but on returning in the morning, found his wife and five children burned and frozen to death.

An old lady named Elizabeth Sinonds, 81 years of age, who had been deaf and blind for the last ten years, was burnt to death in Boston on Wednesday by her dress taking fire.

A brother and seven sisters dined together in New York, on Christmas day, whose united ages are 514 years, being an average of over 64 years. They were all in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Southern Illinois is in a state of fearful turbulence on account of the operations of a body of lawless vagabonds, who, under the name of "Regulators," are running riot in all species of doing wrong, invading public and private rights with impunity, carrying Lynch judgment into effect upon innocent citizens, and scourging the community they infest. Some time ago the band was organized in Alabam county, numbering some fifty men, for the purpose of driving out four families who had settled in a place called "Black Bottom," and whose conduct was not liked. The purpose achieved, they did not stop there, but since that time have visited vengeance upon all who have dared to speak or act in opposition to them. Similar bands of ruffians have been organized in the adjoining counties of Pope and Jefferson, and in Paducah, Treen, and on emergencies the whole number is joined together. They have driven out of Massac county the present Representative, Mr. Enloe, and forbade his return under penalty of death, and have caused the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the County Court, and Recorder, the Sheriff and every Justice of the Peace, to fly for safety. At the last term of the Circuit Court, a Grand Jury presentment against them was made, and several of them arrested and indicted. The Regulators assembled in force, marched to the prison at Metropolis on Monday, the 14th ult., released their fellows, shipped several members of the Grand Jury and every person they could find who had obeyed the Sheriff's summons to act as Sheriff's posse or guard. They held sway in Metropolis for several days, being supplied with provisions and liquors, by a wealthy citizen of the county, not named, known to be a leader among them. During their stay many deeds of violence were perpetrated upon men and women; several have been carried away, and it is supposed have been drowned or otherwise foully dealt with. One woman was so badly wounded by a shot from a gun and afterwards beat over the head so badly that life was despaired of. Some citizens who had gone to the Governor to represent the condition of things, were pursued, but, fortunately, not overtaken.—The disappointed villains, however, had some vent to their malice in whipping an old and respectable citizen of Jefferson county whom they accidentally encountered.

We give the above particulars in substance. They come from truthful sources, and they present a state of anarchy, which requires the most direct and powerful application of the law. If some of these villains were made examples of, they would become better "Regulators" than they now are, for their fate would, most likely, induce in the remainder a wholesome fear, of committing future outrages.—U. S. Gazette.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

The virtues of this efficacious and cheap medicine for the cure of Consumption and other diseases cannot be too well known. Very many lives have been saved by it.—N. Y. Morning Atlas.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.—So many people are afflicted with these common every day disorders, that we deem it our duty to point out readers to a simple remedy, which we have tried and found efficacious. Jayne's Expectorant is a very valuable phial of syrup which we have lately used with good effect in stopping a cough, and loosening and breaking up a cold. It is a very agreeable medicine. This recommendation is not a bought puff, but entirely voluntary. And we feel that we hardly do a greater favor to our readers in these days of cheating, than to recommend them as well tried, efficient remedies, especially those we have used ourselves.

DANIEL HENSHAW.

Editor of the "Lyon Record," Mass. CANCER, GOUT, AND SCROFULA CURED.—Pretty ample experience has proved that Jayne's Life Preservative is a remedy for Cancer, King's Evil, Bronchocoe or Gout, and Diseases of the Skin, which will not fail one time in a hundred of effecting a radical cure. It is also one of the most pleasant and safe articles ever offered for the relief of the afflicted.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buckler, Gettysburg, Jan. 4.

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FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, removing bile, correcting disorders of the stomach and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swimming in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

READ THE FOLLOWING WONDERFUL CURE OF DYSPEPSIA!

This is to certify that my wife was afflicted with the Dyspepsia for twelve years, and tried both advertised medicines and Thomsonian, but without effect: and myself attacked with blindness, and my head otherwise affected from hard drinking, so that I was apprehensive of fits; and seeing HANCE'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS advertised, I went and got a box of them, which, to my astonishment, effected a cure of me and my wife both as yet, and I do thank them without a rival before the public. S. H. HALL, Albemarle street, near Wilk.

For Sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st. and corner Charles and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buckler, and S. Foiney, Druggists, Gettysburg, Jan. 4.